

USE OF WHISKY IN
THE NAVY FOR ANY
REASON IS BANNED

Requisitions Convince Authorities
of Abuse of Privilege and
Order Follows — Further
Issue Will Be Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Whisky is to be banned absolutely
in the United States Navy even for
medicinal purposes. The many requisitions
sent to Washington after the
prohibition law went into effect con-
vinced the authorities that the only
remedy for obvious abuses was to
eliminate alcohol entirely. An order
has, therefore, been signed by Rear
Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon-
General of the Navy, which reads:
"It is hereby directed that, except
as noted below, no further purchase
from any source be made of distilled
spirits, wines or alcoholic preparations
which are designated by the bureau
of internal revenue as being fit for
intoxicating beverage purposes.

Emergency Cases
"Only in cases of extreme emer-
gency will the purchase of intoxicating
liquors be permitted, and such pur-
chase shall be made the subject of a
special report to the bureau, stating
clearly the circumstances that nec-
essitated such a purchase.

"No further use of whisky will be
made from naval medical supply
depots except hospitals, and when the
supply now on hand at the supply
depots has become exhausted, no
further purchases will be made and
whisky will be stricken from the
supply table of the medical depart-
ment of the navy.

"When whisky is no longer avail-
able and a medical officer deems
alcoholic stimulation absolutely es-
sential for the preservation of human
life, the ethyl alcohol obtainable from
supply officers may be prescribed and
used in such vehicle as the individual
cases demand."

Alcohol on Ships
Alcohol used aboard ships for other
than medicinal purposes is being de-
nied. It was stated at the Navy De-
partment, by adding to it certain sub-
stances and labeling the containers
to the effect that it is dangerous to
drink the contents. Stringent methods
have been adopted to prevent the
drinking of alcohol by the men in the
navy.

Whisky is not necessary for medi-
cal purposes, except in rare cases,
medical officers of the navy say, and
in those rare cases ethyl alcohol can
be used.

Contempt of Law Seen
District Attorney Says Attitude Must
Be Corrected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The sig-
nificant feature of the raid by pro-
hibition agents upon John J. Guilely,
assistant supervising prohibition
agent, on Wednesday, during which
2500 gallons of liquor were confiscated
and summonses served to many pro-
prietors and bartenders, "is the fact
that it is a striking indication of a
state of mind toward enforcement leg-
islation in this city which must be
corrected," according to Leroy W. Ross,
United States district attorney of
Brooklyn.

Mr. Ross has criticized, by impli-
cation, the small fines charged against
violators of the prohibition laws. He
has put himself on record as favoring
all sentences for violators of the
liquor laws. His stand has been deter-
mined, though he has not carried it as
far as to attack the federal judges,
who have, it is argued, by imposing
nominal fines on first offenders, caused
them and potential violators to hold
the law in contempt.

Menacing Feature

"Open selling here is the menacing
feature of the situation," he said.
"Bootleggers are inevitable for a time.
The sobering of a city is like the sober-
ing of an individual. There are re-
lapses and backsliding. The fact that
the raid on Wednesday revealed evi-
dences of so much open selling indi-
cates that enforcement is considered
far from a longshoreman, pay-
ing a premium price, can obtain
whisky as he did before prohibition, it
creates in him a contempt not only
for the enforcement law, but also for
other laws. When an otherwise law-
abiding citizen on a motor trip seeks
to test the laws by ordering a drink
at a roadside, and gets it merely by
paying an exorbitant price, even this
well-meaning citizen finds his faith in
the dignity of the United States laws
shaken."

Mr. Ross praised William D. Allen
Jr., prohibition agent of the eastern
district of New York, who, with seldom
more than 15 men, had made Brooklyn
practically dry before he was removed
from that district. After Mr. Allen
was removed, the Brooklyn situation
became worse, but immediately after
Mr. Allen's reinstatement, a short
time ago, a lessening of illicit liquor-
selling was evident. Mr. Ross cited
this instance to strengthen his assertion
that enforcement depends largely
upon the individual in charge of en-
forcement activities.

Need of Special Police Force
Mr. Ross was asked if enforcement
in Manhattan could not be greatly

AMBASSADOR TALKS
'ON WORLD UNREST'

Sir Auckland Geddes Shows Nec-
essity for Anglo-American
Understanding in Speech in
Canada on Industrialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario — "The unrest in
the world, which we have to meet to-
day," declared Sir Auckland Geddes,
British Ambassador at Washington,
at the luncheon of the Canadian Bar
Association yesterday afternoon, "is
the product of the industrialization of
the nation." In order to find a solu-
tion for the problems of unrest, the
nations of Europe must, he said,
declare a peace for Europe if
civilization were to continue without
a collapse.

"The very foundation of friendship
between the nations, that this end
may be brought about," he declared,
"is the development of close sympathy
between the British nations and that
other great English-speaking nation,
the United States of America. On the
basis of such a friendship the peace of
Europe can be established. I doubt
if for many years it could exist on
any other foundation. And you
Canadians," he said, "by accident of
position, by community of interest,
by knowledge and innumerable friend-
ships, are especially placed to build
the golden bridge of sympathy between
the British nations and America. It
is for you to build the bridge across
the chasms of ignorance, and the
abyss of misrepresentation, by which
some have sought to create misunder-
standing between us. If we succeed
in doing that, if you succeed, we will
have taken the first step on the path
which leads to the world of our
dreams, a world of peace and a world
of justice."

Cause of Unrest Sought
"World unrest" was the topic of the
address of the British Ambassador. It
had been attributed by some, he de-
clared, to "a widespread conspiracy in
the international underworld." No
doubt there were conspiracies; no
doubt there were individuals trying
to stir up trouble in the world. But,
said he, they are the carriers of the
trouble, not the cause.

Sir Auckland admitted that the
aftermath of the war had something
to do with, though it was not the
cause of, world unrest. The transfer
of gold, loss of markets, the shatter-
ing of financial machinery—all these
contributed. There was also some-
thing psychological. "But," he said,
"before the war ever came, there ex-
isted a world unrest. The war, in-
deed, was a product of the existing
world unrest, and an effective cause
of the unrest which exists now."

"If you look back it will appear
that the war is a climax of a period
when the relations between nations
were growing more difficult, and when
unrest existed in the very heart of
countries themselves. Great Britain
had more colossal strikes before the
war than during or after it. In deal-
ing with unrest," he declared, "you
are dealing with something which lies
deep in the very heart of modern na-
tions. It springs mainly, in so far as
it is found today in Great Britain, di-
rectly from the effects and results of
industrial revolution."

Two Types of Unrest
There were two types of unrest, the
speaker said, one which was within
the body politic, and one which was
geographical. That which existed in
India was of the latter class. While
director of recruiting in Great Britain
he had found conditions in the indus-
trial centers which were scarcely im-
aginable. Conditions of work in many
cases were such as either to create a
feeling of bitter revolt, or to make the
workers apathetic. "Uncertainty, the
need of markets in the face of intense
competition, makes the establishment
of homes difficult for all and impos-
sible for the less skilled. In Europe,
before the war, that was the condition
in industrialized countries, and I doubt
not that something of the same condi-
tions existed on this side of the water.
World unrest indeed is the by-product
of an industrial revolution which has
given the power and the wealth to an
industrialized democracy." There I
look for the heart of unrest."

Dealing with "geographical" unrest,
he declared that it was the wealth
and the power acquired by industrial-
ized nations which made it possible
for them to acquire control over lands
far outside their borders. In some of
the countries acquired, the native
population, unaccustomed to European
peoples had taken possession. In Asia
there had been theocratic government;
their rulers had been the lieutenants
of God. Into the seats of those God-
inspired rulers had passed some sym-
bol of European democracy. Later
the realization had crept into the heart
of the people of the acquired nations
that those men sent as their governors
received their power from the people
and not from God. There resulted a
clash between two ideas of govern-
ment, which has worked and fermented
and created unrest."

Need for Peace
There should, he concluded, be peace
in the world that the statesmen of the
world could give their minds toward
solving the problems of unrest. "If
by any awful chance," he declared,
"trouble should arise between the
English-speaking nations of the
world, he would be a brave and fool-
hardy man who would look for any

peace in the future. I do not believe
that the civilized world would long
exist with strife between the English-
speaking peoples. The responsibility
on us is great, but the responsibility
on Canada is enormous, glorious, and
I know and believe that you are a
people that will take the responsi-
bility and will build the bridge which
we must cross to the safety and pros-
perity and peace of the future."

Question of Appeals Raised
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario — A controversial
element was injected into the delibera-
tions of the Canadian Bar Association
by a speech delivered by the Hon. W.
E. Rainy, Attorney-General for Onta-
rio in the Drury government, who on
Wednesday night was called upon to
move a vote of thanks to Viscount
Cave. Mr. Rainy touched upon the
 vexed question of appeals to the Im-
perial Privy Council upon the method
of appointing Canada's Governor-Gen-
eral and of the Dominion's power to
decide with regard to external affairs.
The Governor-General himself was
present and Viscount Cave is himself
a member of the Judicial Committee
of the Imperial Privy Council.

Mr. Rainy took the view that, as
Canada was now an independent na-
tion within the Empire, the appeal of
Canadian cases to the Imperial Privy
Council should be abolished. The
Governor-General of Canada should be
appointed to his post on the recom-
mendation of the Governor in Council
in Canada—which, of course, means
by the Canadian Ministry.

He believed that the Imperial Coun-
cil could still function, however, but
that its future functions should be, not
the deciding of cases of a Canadian
province against another province, or
an Australian state against another
Australian state, but that it should be
the court of appeal only when one
British nation had a matter which re-
quired adjustment with another na-
tion of the Empire. In such a court
might be the ultimate solution of the
Irish question.

There were audible murmurings of
disapproval throughout the assembly.
President Sir James Aikins, in his in-
augural speech, had referred to the
matter of appeals to the Privy Coun-
cil, and had declared it to be a proper
and legitimate subject for discussion
before the association. It has not,
however, been placed upon the agenda,
and it was apparently the desire of the
great majority of those present that
it should not be dealt with.

RAIL GUARANTEE
INCREASES DEBT
Advances to Carriers During
August Nearly \$160,000,000,
According to Officials of the
Treasury of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The national debt is being increased
by the guarantees made to the rail-
roads by the United States Govern-
ment. According to a statement made
public by the Treasury Department
yesterday this guarantee added \$101,-
755,000 during August to the public
debt, which now stands at \$24,324,672,-
000.

Certificates of indebtedness were
sold on August 16 to pay this guaran-
tee to the railroads under the provi-
sions of the Transportation Act.
Advances to the carriers against
probable deficits during the month
were said by Treasury officials to have
reached nearly \$160,000,000, and on
this basis they figured that there would
have been a slight reduction in the
public debt had not the earnings guaran-
tee been in effect.

Payments to the roads in August do
not, correctly indicate the amount to
which they will be entitled when a
final accounting for the six months
period over which the guarantee ex-
tended is made, it was added.
Robert W. Wooley, Interstate Com-
merce Commissioner, said when the
railroad legislation was pending that
one year of private ownership would
cost the people more than 26 months
of federal control.

The direct guarantee has cost the
government, from March 1 to Septem-
ber 1, between \$500,000,000 and \$600,-
000,000, it is estimated. Indirectly the
people will continue to pay in that
proportion increased passenger and
freight rates.

FRANCE AS LEADER
IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Agreement With Hungary Inter-
feres With Proposed Slav Un-
ion, but Aims at Extending En-
tente to Group of Small Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday) — The
consolidation of Central and Eastern
Europe is deeply affected in one sense
or another by the commercial treaty
concluded between France and Hun-
gary. There is fear in certain quar-
ters that what is known as the Petite
Entente, that is to say the union of
Tzecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-
Slavia is directed against France. Un-
doubtedly these three countries, which
have emerged entirely, or in part, from
the old Austro-Hungarian Empire,
have joined forces, partly because of
fear of Hungary, which has been sus-
tained by France, and which is now
a strong military power.

Hungary may become aggressive and
seek to wrest from her neighbors ter-
ritory accorded to them by the treaties.
In that sense there is some opposition
between the Petite Entente and France,
but French officials claim that the
commercial treaty between France and
Hungary will eventually have the ef-
fect of reconciling Hungary and the
other countries and that French policy
aims at the renewal of peaceful rela-
tions all round.

France and Rumania
France is doing her best to bring
together Rumania and Hungary, but
the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor understands from a
Rumanian authority that Hungarian
imperialism is a great obstacle to such
a project. It is significant that Hun-
gary, in drawing up the treaty with
France, should repudiate an early
treaty concluded with Germany.

There has been a great struggle for
the economic, and by consequence, po-
litical, control of Central Europe, in
which England and France have not
always been on the same side. Eng-
land rather favored the Petite Entente,
after France definitely succeeded in
becoming predominant in Hungary.
France, indeed, is obtaining commer-
cial control in other countries of Cen-
tral Europe, including Poland and Ru-
mania. This fact is urged as supply-
ing the key to the recent Franco-Brit-
ish divergence of policy. In any case,
the Franco-Hungarian treaty, which
gives France control of railroads, fac-
tories, banks, and the river system, can
only result, according to French con-
tention, in forcing other states, such
as Rumania, to seek a rapprochement
with Hungary.

The Petite Entente
It does not necessarily follow that
the Petite Entente will collapse, but
rather that it will be extended. The
situation is not fixed; but France
heads that vast system, and an eco-
nomic, political and military entente
is being realized. It is obvious that
other powers, notably Italy, view this
consolidation with some anxiety.

What is now happening is of im-
mense importance. Political inter-
ests are extremely complicated and
accords made, and in the making are
susceptible of very varied interpre-
tations. The whole future of Central
Europe is now being decided. France
believes it is being decided in the way
she would wish, and that her policy of
grouping nations is on the way to
triumph. Many elements, such as the
attitude of Bavaria, which may link
up with Austria, and Austria, which
may link up with Hungary, must be
taken into consideration. In a few
days it is expected that pourparlers
will begin at Paris between France
and Poland, from which a financial,
economic agreement should result.
Thus there should be a chain of
smaller powers from Poland to the
end of the Balkans, for a more friendly
feeling now exists toward Bulgaria.

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ITALIAN FACTORIES
HELD BY WORKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Thursday) — Metal
workers continue to hold the factories
in Milan, Turin, Genoa and Rome. Red
flags, Red guards and Soviets are
everywhere in evidence, but all work
is paralyzed. Engineers are lacking
and raw materials have not arrived, so
that attempts to organize work have
everywhere failed. The employers
declare they will not pay the wages,
and the difficulties of the workers are
considerable. Apparently they al-
ready regret their action and fear
lest their business may lead to the
definite closing of many factories. Em-
ployers refuse to negotiate with the
workers, and proprietors of metal
works at Turin, where the workers
seized the factories, have declared their
intention to bring a lockout into force
almost immediately.

It is learned here that local authori-
ties are remaining neutral in the dis-
pute. The workers in Rome have oc-
cupied more establishments.

INQUIRY INTO MILL
CLOSINGS PLANNED
Department of Justice Intimates
That Investigation Will Be
Held Despite Announced Re-
opening of Woolen Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Notwithstanding the fact that an-
nouncement has been made that the
American Woolen Company mills,
large New England textile manufac-
tories, are to be reopened, the De-
partment of Justice, it was intimated
yesterday, will make an investigation
of the shutting down of the mills in
order to ascertain whether the in-
cident was in any way connected with
a general plan to diminish production.
The closing of the American Woolen
Mills was by no means an isolated in-
stance of shutting down at a time
when "production and more produc-
tion" was the slogan of the govern-
ment and of industrial leaders. It is
probable that if the Department of
Justice undertakes an investigation of
the facts its activities will cover other
large industrial plants which took
similar action, throwing thousands of
employees out of work.

Whether the officials of the Depart-
ment of Justice have secured any
definite information, other than
charges of conspiracy made from time
to time, has not been disclosed, but
the question is considered sufficiently
important to demand a special in-
vestigation.

The department, it was stated, will
investigate fully the "cancellation of
orders" and other allegations made
in explanation of the necessity to
cease production for a period. Should
the Department of Justice and its
agents uncover any evidence pointing
to a conspiracy on the part of the
management and owners of plants to
reduce production in order to main-
tain prices, action, it was stated, will
be started under the amended section
of the Lever Act, which added "cloth-
ing and wearing apparel" to provi-
sions penalizing interference with food
and fuel.

AUSTRALIA NAMES DELEGATE
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday) —
The representative of The Christian
Science Monitor learns on high au-
thority that the Australian Govern-
ment has appointed R. J. Collins, Sec-
retary to the Australian Treasury, to
represent the Commonwealth at the
forthcoming League of Nations finan-
cial conference in Belgium, in suc-
cession to W. A. Watt, former Com-
monwealth Treasurer, as foreshadowed
in The Christian Science Monitor on June
22.

POLAND THANKS
UNITED STATES AND
DEFENDS HER ACTS
It Is Not Fair, She Says, to Hold
Her to Artificial Boundaries
Which Are Not Observed
by Enemy Army of Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The correspondence between the
United States Government and Poland
relative to the Polish-Russian situation
and the attitude of Warsaw toward
recommendations made by this coun-
try that the ethnographical boundaries
of Russia be observed by the advancing
Polish armies was made public by the
State Department last night.

While couching its answer in the
most friendly terms and declaring its
belief in the general fundamentals of
the Russian policy promulgated by the
United States, the Warsaw govern-
ment submits that it cannot be ex-
pected in fairness to throw away the
military advantage secured over the
Soviets by adhering at this time to the
Curzon-Polk line, which the State De-
partment admonished Poland should
not be transgressed by the advancing
armies. This is the central fact in
the mass of diplomatic verbiage con-
tained in the four notes just issued.

Disapproval of Polish Offensive
In the note dispatched from Wash-
ington on August 21 by Bainbridge
Colby, Secretary of State, this govern-
ment warned Poland that it could
not approve the adoption of an of-
fensive war program against Russia
by the Polish Government. The same
note also indicated disapproval by this
government of the original Polish
offensive against the Soviets, which,
it said, "enabled the Moscow leaders
to create a national sentiment and to
embark upon the invasion of Polish
territory."

The following paragraph from the
note embodies the American recom-
mendation, which, it was said, con-
stituted an "admonition" to Warsaw:
"To prevent a recurrence of the
present situation, the United States
Government believes that the Polish
Government might well take the op-
portunity afforded by the favorable
turn of events to declare its intention
to abstain from any aggressions
against Russian territorial integrity;
to state that its policy is not directed
against the restoration of a strong
and united Russia, and that, pending
a direct agreement as to its eastern
frontier, Poland will remain within the
boundary indicated by the peace con-
ference."

Answer of Warsaw Government
The answer of Warsaw to this rec-
ommendation is contained in the latest
note to the State Department, dated
Warsaw, August 30, signed by Prince
Sapieha, the Polish Minister of For-
eign Affairs, and transmitted to Sec-
retary Colby on August 31 by Prince
Casimir Lubomirski, the Polish Min-
ister in Washington.

Although Secretary Colby declared
that the "discussion was satisfactory,"
the Polish Government in its answer
takes issue with the American recom-
mendations to limit its military com-
mitments with a certain boundary. It
declared that the line in question had
not been observed by the Bolsheviks
and that "in spite of diplomatic in-
tervention of the Allies the Red armies
had for a whole month advanced and
ravaged" Polish territory. The War-
saw Government in effect declared it
must not be expected to forgo such
military advantages as the safety of
the government demands in order to
comply with political formulae of a
general policy.

In the following paragraph is con-
tained the kernel of the Polish reply:
"Notwithstanding the sympathetic
attitude of our allies, the Polish na-
tion had to face the danger alone, and
political events proved that it must in
the first place rely upon its own mili-
tary strength." Military operations
necessitated the measures to prevent
a renewed invasion of Poland, it could
hardly be considered fair that arti-
ficial boundaries that do not bind one
opponent should interfere with the
military operations of the other."

Poland Expresses Gratitude
Following is the text of the corre-
spondence in the form issued by the
State Department:
"Legation of Poland, Washington,
August 28, 1920.

"Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of
State—
"Sir: I have been requested by the
Government of the Republic of Poland
to convey to you, Mr. Secretary, its
thanks for the essential principles on
the Polish situation expressed in your
note of August 10 to the Italian Am-
bassador.

"The declaration that the United
States Government and the American
nation are, by way of the employment
of all available means, solicitous for
the maintenance of political inde-
pendence and territorial integrity of a
united free and autonomous Polish
state, is very gratifying to the Polish
nation, and has been highly appreci-
ated by the Polish Government as a
guarantee that the rights of the Polish
nation shall never be curtailed. Po-
land sees in it the manifestation of
the deep sympathy which unites both
nations, and which has so many times
been demonstrated in their historical
development.

"I am authorized to express to the
United States Government deep grati-

tude for its open condemnation of the political system and methods of the Bolshevik Government.

"The note of August 10 reached Warsaw at a time when Poland was flooded by overwhelming Bolshevik forces and when, owing to the lack of material means, only a great moral strength could win the battle of Warsaw. At this decisive moment the weighty words expressed in the note proved a valuable moral support.

War Declared Defensive

"By the supreme effort of our national army not only was Warsaw saved, but this victory will, with the help of Providence, contribute in a considerable degree to the weakening of the Bolshevik power, which, having brutally seized the governmental machinery of Russia, is straining its efforts to force upon the world its oligarchic principles, which are contrary to the general conception of justice and democracy.

"I have great pleasure in assuring you in the name of the Polish Government that we share the feelings of sympathy for the Russian people as manifested by the American Government.

"This war, which was forced upon us by the attack made on Polish cities, is a defensive war, and is waged against Bolshevism and not against the Russian people.

"The most prominent leaders of the Russian nation, heading the true Russian democratic movement, see in the success of the Polish war endeavors the national Russian interest. They acknowledge them as a very important factor in the emancipation of the Russian nation from Bolshevik oppression, which for two and a half years has been destroying the moral and material strength of Russia.

"And, indeed, in this struggle with the Soviet Government, whose armies are still devastating Polish territories, the Polish Government has always been guided only by its duty to defend the independence and territorial integrity of Poland and guard Europe against the Bolshevik war.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"CASIMIR LUBOMIRSKI."

Message of Polish Premier

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, on August 21 addressed a note to the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the message addressed by Premier Witos of Poland to the President of the United States. The message of Premier Witos, which already has been published, was as follows:

"Mr. President: Having assumed the office of Prime Minister of Poland, at this momentous hour I hasten to renew to Your Excellency the expression of the Polish Government's deep and sincere gratitude for America's generous help and continuous sympathy extended to this country.

"Poland, for her part, not only has American welfare and American interests strongly at heart, but the entire Polish people consider Polish-American friendship to be one of the greatest assets in the future prosperity of both countries.

"Let me add, Mr. President, that you, having been the most staunch promoter and defender of Polish independence, are at this hour of our country's greatest need, nearer and dearer than ever to every Polish heart.

"WITOS."

Secretary Colby's Note

Secretary Colby's note of August 21 is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., August 21, 1920.

"The Secretary of State has the honor to acknowledge on behalf of the President of the United States the gratifying message from Premier Witos of August 1, expressing the Polish Government's deep and sincere gratitude for America's help and continued sympathy extended to Poland. In a note under date of August 10, from the Secretary of State to the Italian Ambassador, a copy of which you have no doubt received, the Government of the United States reiterated its friendship for Poland, as well as its earnest solicitude for the political and territorial integrity of Poland.

"The United States applauds the steadfast gallantry of the Polish Army in its defense of Warsaw and is sympathetic with all necessary measures which Poland may take to preserve its political and territorial integrity. This government, however, urges that every reasonable effort be made to terminate the present bloodshed. It could not approve the adoption of an offensive war program against Russia by the Polish Government.

Moderation Advised

"The American Government is of the opinion that the Polish advance into Russia tended to create a national sentiment in that country which ignored the tyranny and oppression from which the people suffer and afforded an undesired support to the Bolshevik régime which enabled its leaders to embark upon the invasion of Polish territory.

"To prevent a recurrence of the present situation, the United States Government believes that the Polish Government might well take the opportunity afforded by the favorable turn of events to declare its intention to abstain from any aggressions against Russian territorial integrity; to state that its policy is not directed against the restoration of a strong and united Russia, and that, pending a direct agreement as to its eastern frontier, Poland will remain within the boundary indicated by the Peace Conference.

"This government fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers which attend dealings with the Bolsheviks, as was emphasized in the note to the Italian ambassador, but it believes that the most effective method of combating the efforts of their negotiators would be the exhibition of moderation by Poland and the insistence only

upon such terms as are essential to the safety, the full sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Polish state.

"COLBY."

Poland's Boundary Policy

In reply, the Polish Minister in Washington transmitted to the Department of State on August 31 the text of a note, dated August 30, from the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs as follows:

"Legation of Poland, Washington, August 30, 1920.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you the legation has just received the following reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, E. Sapieha, to the note of the Department of State dated August 21: "The Polish Government acknowledges receipt of the United States Government note which was handed over to the Polish Government on August 23.

"The Polish Government expresses its sincere thanks for the sympathetic attitude of the United States to Poland in this war against the Bolshevik aggressor and notices the generous efforts of the United States to bring about universal peace. The ideals of justice and freedom which have ruled the attitude of the American nation throughout the war and have directed the steps of the United States Government, are responsible for the friendly advice contained in the note of the United States Government to Poland, as well as for the principles laid down in the note of the Secretary of State to the Italian Ambassador dated August 10.

Need of Mutual Concessions

"Poland desired a just, lasting and equitable peace, and has not altered her attitude in consequence of her recent victory. Poland has not made war on the Russian nation and has the most sincere desire to live on peaceful and friendly terms with her eastern neighbors. Peaceful relations between Poland and Russia will be easily established if the real spirit of justice and sound common sense dictate to both the mutual territorial concessions which, based upon the wish of the local population, the economic necessities and the national rights, will create a state of things that will render impossible a feeling of suffered wrongs and future reclamations.

"The Polish Government, however, has the honor to draw the attention of the United States Government to the circumstance that the provisional eastern frontier laid down by the Peace Conference has not been respected by the Bolshevik government. In spite of the diplomatic intervention of our Allies, the Red Army has for a whole month advanced and ravaged territory which is admitted by all as being ethnographically Polish.

Nation Had to Face Danger Alone

"Notwithstanding the sympathetic attitude of our allies, the Polish nation had to face the danger alone, and political events proved that it must in the first place rely upon its own military strength. If military operations necessitated the measures to prevent a renewed invasion of Poland, it could hardly be considered fair that artificial boundaries that do not bind one opponent should interfere with the military operations of the other.

"However, the Polish Government hopes that a speedy and just peace will put aside any difficulties which might arise in the case of further war. It is very gratifying for the Polish nation to feel that in the efforts to arrive at a just peace it has the support of the United States Government's sympathetic attitude.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"CASIMIR LUBOMIRSKI."

Military Situation

Poles Consolidate—Dispute Between Poland and Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Lithuanian note to Warsaw, dated August 27, has remained unanswered, and while the negotiations at Kovno were proceeding, Polish troops on August 30 attacked the Lithuanian troops and compelled them to retire after suffering heavy casualties.

The Lithuanian authorities are evidently deeply resentful of the Polish attitude, as they informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, in the event of the Poles crossing the Curzon line, Lithuania will at once declare war on Poland. Bloodshed, the informant stated, can only be avoided by the Poles withdrawing and awaiting the establishment of a provisional demarcation line, mutually acceptable to both governments.

In making inquiries at the Polish Embassy regarding the recent attacks on Lithuanian troops at Suwalki and Augustovo, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that these towns are Polish, and the informant stated that he did not consider Lithuania had any ground for complaint, as there was no question of violating Lithuanian territory, nor did the Polish authorities intend to permit their troops to cross the Curzon line of demarcation between Poland and Lithuania.

The whole question of the territory at present held by Lithuania to the Southeast of Vilna must come up for consideration at some future date. The informant stated that this territory had only been handed over temporarily to the care of Lithuania during the Polish retreat, in preference to having it overrun by the Bolsheviks.

The Polish Line

On inquiry in Polish authoritative quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Polish army on the Russian frontier is now consolidating.

By this it is not meant that the army is permanently intrenching, as the present line offers no strategic defense; in fact, from a military viewpoint it is considered weak. The line preferred by the military authorities as a front is known as the Hindenburg line, about 100 miles east of the Curzon line. This line was heavily intrenched by the Germans during the former war and is possible to defend with the limited number of troops available for such an extensive front.

The so-called Hindenburg line runs approximately east of Vilna, through Molodetch, east of Baranovitchi, east of Pinsk, along the river, west of Rovno, and joins eastern Galicia at the River Zbruc.

For political reasons, the informant stated, it was deemed better to sacrifice military interest, as it is felt that Poland at present has behind her not only the Allies but America also. Further, it is felt by Polish authorities that, in view of the recent disaster, the Russian army will probably be unable to organize and embark on a serious offensive until next spring.

Regrouping Polish Armies

In this sector the Polish armies have crossed the line of the River Bobr and are being regrouped at the occupied positions. This front remains quiet. It is also found that Bolshevik reserves are massed on the line Politz, Vilna, Grodno, and they are hurriedly working on the adaptation of this railway line to the Russian broad gauge railway system.

New Bolshevik counter-attacks to the south of Brest-Litovsk have been repulsed. The diversion of Bolshevik cavalry on the Upper Bug is being regarded as an effort to mask the concentration of Red army reserves in the region of Vilna. The enemy's object is evidently to obtain direct communication with East Prussia, across Lithuania and the Polish territories.

A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated September 1, shows little going on along the front, except that in the Lemberg region, Red troops, under enemy pressure, retired to the east on the sector north of the Lemberg-Brody railway.

A telegram received from General Wrangel by the Russian Legation at Copenhagen states that the whole peninsula of Tuman on the Kuban front has been occupied by General Olesneke. A Red division has been defeated and General Wrangel has taken 3000 prisoners. General Kutepoff has commenced an attack north of the Taurus, while north of the Donetz, revolutionaries held the roads around Ekaterinoslav, the report states.

Bolshevik Oriental Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Advice from Russia report that the Bolsheviks are making elaborate preparations for the holding of an oriental congress in Baku next month. A large house has been taken in the city, in which delegates attending the conference are to be maintained. A large number of delegates from India have been invited and for their benefit a magazine entitled "Freedom for India" is being published.

It is intended that lectures shall be given to delegates on the alleged British oppression of native races in the East.

POLITICAL FIGHT OVER SHIPPING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Merchant Marine Act, which is about to become the subject of international discussion between the Department of State and all the governments that have commercial treaties with the United States, has become the focus of a severe political fight on the Pacific slope.

Dispatches reaching Washington indicate that Wesley R. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and author of the Shipping Act, is now engaged in the bitter fight of his career to secure the Republican nomination to succeed himself. The opponents of the veteran legislator are using the shipping law as the basis of their attack to oust him.

The political fight in Washington indicates the feeling that the Shipping Law has aroused, particularly in Pacific slope ports, where the shipping men are apprehensive that certain provisions of the law will have the effect of driving foreign shipping from their harbors. Seattle is particularly stirred over reported threats by British and Japanese shippers to remove their vessels to Vancouver, in case these clauses become effective.

ARMENIAN PEACE STAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Armenian Government has refused the request of the Bolsheviks for transfer of the peace negotiations from Moscow to Armenia, it was learned yesterday from official sources. The Bolshevik authorities had so interfered with the communications of the Armenian delegation with their home government that the government did not know to what extent the negotiations had gone or what proposals had been made looking toward peace.

WOOL POOL TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—A national wool pool and cooperative selling plan will be considered at a meeting of far western state farm bureaus with middle west farm bureau officers at Manhattan, Kansas, September 21 and 22.

MINERS UNITED ON STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Delegates Unanimously Decide to Hand in Strike Notices at Meeting—Mr. Chamberlain Criticizes the Miners' Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The conference of the miners' delegates, which met in Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London today, decided unanimously to hand in strike notices, to expire on September 25. The unanimity of the delegates in this decision can be judged by the fact that the conference lasted barely a quarter of an hour. The miners' delegates feel they are in a particularly strong position, as they are backed by the other members of the "Triple Alliance," namely, the railwaymen and transport workers, and they are not willing to consider any compromise of their demands.

In this connection, however, it should be remembered that, at a conference which representatives of the Miners Federation had with Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, on July 26, Robert Smillie, president of the federation, indicated a willingness and ability on the part of the miners to increase the output of coal. Hearing this, Sir Robert said: "If you can get us that, we shall review the whole position in the light of it." To this, Mr. Smillie replied: "If you give me all the mines to manage, I will get you a far larger output. The nation could soon increase the output if it cared to take over the mines. The time may never come, but if it does come, pending its coming, I believe it is possible now to increase the output very considerably." Later Mr. Smillie said: "I desire to have an increase in output, because it is necessary for the salvation of Europe at this time."

On the other hand, as indicating the uncompromising attitude of the government, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, writing for a journal of constitutional progress published in Birmingham, states that the miners' hours have been shortened; their wages have been raised; they are the best paid class in the country, yet here we are threatened with a national strike, which would paralyze industry, destroy trade, and bring suffering and want into every household.

Confronted with these dangers, he said, the government must take a firm stand. Minorities cannot be allowed to dominate the state, to plunder the community at large. Public opinion must support the government, the community must help to protect itself. Public opinion is sooner or later the decisive factor in all such disputes.

A national strike now would be a crime against the nation. Direct action is a crime against democracy.

FRENCH DISPUTE WITH SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BERNE, Switzerland—The main feature of the Franco-Swiss dispute about the free zones of Gex and Savoie have been described to The Christian Science Monitor by a well-informed authority as follows:

The free zones of Gex and Savoie are parts of the French departments of Haute-Savoie and Ain, but their natural economic center is Geneva, which they nearly encircle. At the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the allies, who had brought back the Bourbons on the throne of France, wished to give Geneva parts of what are today the above named departments. The Congress, in so doing, was entirely warranted. Indeed these territories, which formerly belonged to the Crown of Sardinia and, with the over-free Republic of Geneva, were annexed by Napoleonic France, had always been in close connection with the old city, deriving from their trade with her the largest part of their wealth. History, common sense, and justice, determined the decision of the Congress in this respect.

However, it was Geneva who, through her famous diplomatist, Pictet de Rochemont, refused this gift. The city felt that such material aggrandizement might seriously endanger her her citizenship. However, the city agreed to a convention of reciprocal economic advantages which still are in force today.

Up to 1860, the free zone belonged to the Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont and were under the secular authority of the Dukes of Savoy. It was only in moral integrity, since large numbers whose traditions and religion were so different from her own would share

the same matter. While the danger of sovietism is not great and some of the other trades unions declare there is no reason for an organization such as that proposed, it is pointed out that the need may arise on short notice, since the Labor Socialists are rapidly ramifying and have organizations in

many cities of the Province. The Labor Church of Canada, which is counted by the Dominion Department of Labor as an enemy to the government, has no branches in this locality, but is also spreading.

The International Workers of the World and the One Big Union have both at some time or other found support here, and they are both classed with sovietism and against them all the new railway brotherhood organization proposes to fight, both now and if the need should arise in the future. The new council of vice-presidents would be for the purpose of offensive and defensive action on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the bona-fide international unions from any encroachment of dual or outlawed radical organizations. The latter, it is claimed, are endeavoring to undermine the trade union movement with their soviet doctrines in order to create class hatred and discontent along the lines of "darkest Russia." It is quite certain no sovietism can gain a foothold while the trade unions maintain their present stability here.

APPEAL AGAINST MACSWENEY PROTEST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against the proposed interference in the MacSweney case in Ireland by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was made in a message sent to him yesterday by the Loyal Coalition, asserting that the question of whether the voters will elect for a "complete reversal of the foreign policy" of the United States will be definitely settled as Republicans wish if the Democratic Administration takes sides in the Irish dispute. The coalition considers any such action compromising, humiliating to the government, and detrimental to the amity existing between the English-speaking peoples.

HOME FOR LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Hotel National was sold on Wednesday morning for 5,500,000 francs to the General Secretariat of the League of Nations. The transaction was completed in the presence of a representative of Sir Eric Drummond, the secretary, but it is understood that certain matters of detail have yet to be decided.

SHIPPING PLANT DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An injunction restraining the United States Shipping Board from foreclosing a \$5,000,000 mortgage on the plant of the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Delaware, was granted today by Justice Suddens in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The action was designed to give the company opportunity to file suit against the board with the Court of Claims in connection with counter claims arising out of the commandeering of the plant by the government at the outbreak of the war.

PREMIER'S ASSAILANT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—The correspondence seized in the room occupied by Joseph Courvay, who sent a threatening telegram to Mr. Lloyd George, has been examined by the police. No incriminating document was found and letters have been forwarded to the Ministry of the department concerned. Courvay is still in prison.

PRINT PAPER PRICE MORE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, New York—An increase of \$15 a ton in print paper prices is announced by the International Paper Company in its scale for the fourth quarter of the current year.

1860, under the Second Empire, that this old province was given to France in compensation for the help extended by her to young Italy in the war against Austria. It is therefore difficult to understand why France is today so anxious to alter a state of affairs which, while in no way affecting her sovereignty, meets with the unanimous approval of the population to whom it brings innumerable advantages.

MAYFLOWER PAGEANT HELD AT PLYMOUTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PLYMOUTH, England (Thursday)—Celebrations in connection with the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower began here last night, when the Lord Mayor opened the Mayflower pageant. Some 300 performers, together with a choir of 250, portrayed the adventure of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The Lord Mayor, in his address, expressed the hope that the subject would be treated in an appropriate manner, calculated to produce a better understanding between the English-speaking peoples. A noteworthy feature of the pageant was the historic costumes of the performers.

Celebrations will be held around the Mayflower stone, which marks on the Barbican at Plymouth the actual spot from which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed 300 years ago, at the beginning of September, 1620. The stone has no inscription except "1620."

The British navy will take part in the festivities and destroyers will anchor off Drake's Island and will be illuminated each night and display their searchlights. Dutch and American representatives will arrive at Plymouth later, in connection with the celebrations. The Deputy Mayor of Plymouth is attending the Dutch celebrations at Leyden, which began on Tuesday.

Lady Astor, member of Parliament for Plymouth, who comes from the State of Virginia, is giving a garden party on September 18 at Salttram, Plymouth, which has been loaned for the occasion by the Earl of Morley.

OFFER TO BUY FRENCH TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Although the government has denied several times that the state monopoly of tobacco in France has been sold to American financiers, it is now possible to give the name of persons, British and American, who are at the head of the group of bankers and tobacco companies which have made offers to the French Government. The government, it is believed, has not yet taken a definite decision.

The names given are George Whelm, chairman of the United Cigar Store Company, and James Duke, of the American Tobacco Company. They are published without ambiguity in the French newspapers, which suggest that, if nothing has been done, it is partly because the offers are not sufficiently interesting from a financial viewpoint. It is difficult to reconcile the official denials with the persistent assertion of usually well-informed persons. Certainly some shock to national pride would be experienced if the negotiations resulted in American control of a government monopoly.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Bearing the Prince of Wales, the British cruiser Renown cleared from here yesterday for Panama.

RUMORS ABOUT FRENCH PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The "Journal de Versailles" publishes today a statement that Madame Deschanel, at the request of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, has obtained from her husband, Paul Deschanel, a letter of resignation from the presidency of the Republic. It asserts that Mr. Millerand is awaiting a solution of the present diplomatic problems before publishing it. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor sends the news under reserve, but it is to be remarked that the probability of Mr. Deschanel's resignation is openly discussed in all official circles. Mr. Millerand is unanimously designated as his eventual successor. Nevertheless, the announcement is at least premature, but is interesting as an indication in concrete form of what everybody believes to be inevitable when Parliament meets again in November.

Mr. Deschanel is carefully hidden from the public. Great precautions are taken to prevent visitors from seeing him, and, although contradictory reports come from behind the screen which conceals him, it is obvious that France will not consent to be left without an effective president for a long period.

KUFAH GARRISON STILL ISOLATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The following communiqué was issued by the War Office on Wednesday evening. No reports of fresh incidents have been received from Mesopotamia. It is stated that the Kufah garrison, though still isolated, is well stocked with supplies and has not been seriously invested. Aeroplane reconnaissances are made periodically and messages are transmitted by the garrison by means of signalling. These indicate that all is well.

GALVESTON PROVOST MARSHAL REMOVED

GALVESTON, Texas—Col. William MacField has been relieved as provost marshal in charge of the state troops here enforcing martial law. Brigadier-General Wolters took this action when Colonel MacField assumed full responsibility for the attempt of three lieutenants to arrest G. V. Sanders, editor of the Houston Press, for publishing articles deemed derogatory to the troops.

CANADIAN EFFORTS TO COMBAT SOVIETISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario—Considerable support has been gained in Ontario by railway brotherhoods which have organized to fight sovietism and the One Big Union in Canada and the United States. The proposal to form in Canada a council composed of the grand vice-presidents of the railway brotherhoods has met with approval here, and meetings of railway union men have been held at various centers in the Province in connection with the same matter. While the danger of sovietism is not great and some of the other trades unions declare there is no reason for an organization such as that proposed, it is pointed out that the need may arise on short notice, since the Labor Socialists are rapidly ramifying and have organizations in

many cities of the Province. The Labor Church of Canada, which is counted by the Dominion Department of Labor as an enemy to the government, has no branches in this locality, but is also spreading.

The International Workers of the World and the One Big Union have both at some time or other found support here, and they are both classed with sovietism and against them all the new railway brotherhood organization proposes to fight, both now and if the need should arise in the future. The new council of vice-presidents would be for the purpose of offensive and defensive action on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the bona-fide international unions from any encroachment of dual or outlawed radical organizations. The latter, it is claimed, are endeavoring to undermine the trade union movement with their soviet doctrines in order to create class hatred and discontent along the lines of "darkest Russia." It is quite certain no sovietism can gain a foothold while the trade unions maintain their present stability here.

TO THE
Customers and Employees of the
American Woolen Company

The American Woolen Company will show its Spring 1921 line to the trade on Thursday, September 9th.

The American Woolen Company mills will start preparatory departments on Monday, September 13th, and other departments thereafter as soon as possible.

The wage scale will be the same as when the mills were forced to shut down in July.

American Woolen Company

By WM. M. WOOD, President



PRINCE
The right little collar
for the tight little knot
ARROW
COLLARS
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Troy, N.Y.



The Picture Lover

He was a self-made man, you could see it in his eye, you could see it in his tie pin too, which was sapphire blue and as large as a hazel nut, but what was interesting about him and the cause of his coming was that he was a self-made picture lover and had come to tell me all about it.

He did not waste a minute before plunging into his subject—self-made men never do. He dated his love of pictures from the day when he first saw two pictures of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort in an inn. He was absolutely forbidden to go near the place, but picture lovers are not to be put off as easily as that, so he would persuade, even bribe his elders to take him in so that he could feast his eyes on the royal portraits—and then and there he determined to possess those pictures if it took him 50 years. He really was an amazing person, this self-made man! It had taken him almost exactly the 50 years of his vow; he had found them again in a garret not six months ago and he now was celebrating his triumph by having them cleaned and framed more goldenly and gorgeously than ever they were.

Preferred Department Store

Did I think the art gallery would care to purchase them? He had achieved his ambition in rescuing them from the garret and all he wanted was to bring them before the public so that the youth of the country might be fired to become picture lovers as he had been. I was forced to express my doubts; he did not stop to express the slightest disappointment; he thought perhaps a big department store would be a better place—"more people going in and out."

He warmed to his hobby. His pockets bulged with picture sale catalogues and samples of crimson and gold wall paper. "Anything and everything artistic interests me," and I believed him; wasn't he a self-made picture lover and hadn't he waited 50 years for portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort and got them at last!

From wall papers he passed to prints; he produced them from inside pockets in envelopes like a conjuror. Baxter prints! "Do you know the Baxter prints?" My memory was very vague, but he did not notice it. I found out afterward that Baxter was a very early Victorian who invented a process of printing in oil colors, and an innumerable company of microscopic prints in horrible glaring colors resulted.

So Baxter prints were laid on my desk in rows. The love of Prince Consort was not confined to the inn portraits evidently. He was the piece de resistance of the Baxter prints too. He pranced on a coal-black charger in Hyde Park while Queen Victoria ambled beside on a milk-white palfrey; he reviewed volunteers; he drove in state carriages, and the prints got smaller and smaller until I was forced to take up a magnifying glass.

Against Red Wall Papers

I wondered what on earth the picture lover did with them and I suggested scrap books? "No such thing, I frame them, gold frames and shadow boxes and hang them on the walls. I keep a hotel and I decorate the rooms with them; the ladies love them and they look fine on one of them red wall papers; they teach the people to love pictures, same as I do." There was no limit to the man. He was the arch protagonist of art, the missionary king and councillor, too, of his home town. What couldn't he do for art if he had the mind? But Prince Consort and Baxter prints!

I thought the meeting was over, his pockets at least were empty, but not a bit of it. "Are you interested in old pictures? I've got a Van Dyck downstairs, I'll go and fetch it." The interval was useful. I gazed. He fetched it. "It's Van Dyck, all right, it's signed and dated. I always take it around with me in this case. I had it made special. I took it to New York the other day, but those Fifth Avenue dealers don't know nothing; one of them told me that Van Dyck was only old—trying to make me think it was no good. It's the greatest picture in the country; I'm telling you that it is."

He opened the case, it was locked and double-locked; it was held against all comers by a patent padlocked strap and it was lined with green baize and when he opened it and lifted the large curtain, I saw the "Van Dyck."

As near as I could judge, it was an amateur copy of a Lely or thereabouts, a portrait of a little girl. There was the Van Dyck monogram on the background and a legend to say that the little girl of nine or ten was only two! The self-made man gazed on it admiringly. "Pretty good, isn't it?" I couldn't reply, I could not do anything but crouch down and examine it to hide my emotions.

"She does look more than two," he continued, a shade doubtfully, "she must have been a big girl for her age. I have one that you'd think was five—and then perhaps Van Dyck made a mistake." I managed to murmur that there was probably some explanation of the sort! There were hands and feet in the picture, two of each—such hands and feet as Dadaists draw when

the model has gone to lunch. I hoped wildly that he would not mention them, I was rapidly getting to the end of my tether, but he went on.

"Those feet don't seem very good to me, but they tell me Van Dyck had a lot of pupils who painted everything but the head. Look at the rose in her hand; no one but Van Dyck could have painted that!" He ran on, but I was not listening. I was wondering whether there was any possible way of telling a self-made picture lover that his picture was not what it seemed without hurting his feelings or rousing his wrath. No there wasn't; not just then, at any rate. He would grow out of it in time, perhaps, that was the only hope.

The self-made man hadn't done! "I wouldn't sell that Van Dyck for any money; I take it round with me on business and show it to people, but it's only a few here and there that really understand it—I'm glad you like it!" I had not dared a word to or fro! "I'm going to get a real art gallery going at home and start it with my pictures and the Van Dyck will hang in the middle. Good-by, Sir, very glad to have met you; you're a picture lover too, I can see!"

JAVANESE DRAMA

Twisted strings, the clang of metal, beaten drums, dull, shrill, continuous, disquieting; And now the stealthy dancer comes Undulantly with cat-like steps that cling; Smiling between her painted lips a smile, Her fingers into many lines, Her fingers into many lines, The seaweed across her fingers twine the while.

Arthur Symonds seems to have caught the foreign allurements of the Javanese dancers in the net of his lyrics. But it is doubly wonderful to get a rich sense of this curious island in a strip of waxed and dyed cloth. The batiks of Mrs. Johanna B. B. Spillenaar are intriguing because the artist has studied Javanese art with the intensity and the delight which Symonds has in fashioning his verses. The work of this blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Dutch woman is full of the inspiration of her life in Java itself. Her designs are on view, together with numerous less interesting batiks, at the Civic Club Gallery in New York, where there is a continuous art exhibition of contemporary paintings, sculptures, photography and applied arts.

The Marionettes

On backgrounds of reddish buff or peacock blue stand the stiff grotesque figures of the Javanese marionettes. Sometimes they are black. Sometimes they stand out against their background draped fantastically in glittering bangles and strange crimson, yellow, and blues. But always they have the air of the characters in Thackeray's "The Book," noses that curl upward and outward like odd growths, hands and feet that twist and turn. On one wall hung a batik representing three covering dark figures and a fourth opposing them, standing in a chariot, and armed with a sword that positively flamed with white fire. On the other wall the counterpart appeared. The first showed a Good Spirit combating three ugly little Spirits of Evil. The second was the reverse of the medal. Mrs. Spillenaar is agreeably ready to explain their significance.

"They are all spirits—the Javanese marionettes," declared the artist. "The good and the wicked spirits; because at first the marionette plays were all about ancestors."

"And do they look like these on the stage?"

"Oh, no. You do not see the figures on the stage at all. You see only the shadows."

"But they are so gorgeously colored!"

"That is because they must always be wonderful—even back of the stage."

Their Unusual Beauty

"But why are they so grotesque?" Mrs. Spillenaar smiled, pointing to an upward-curving nose that looked like a crooked spout of a pot: "You know the Hindus they have all straight noses. So to make the dolls wonderful they have all crooked noses and funny hands and feet."

"Here is a picture of an actor with a mask. When the Dutch came to the island the Javanese saw that their plays were primitive, using the dolls always the same way. So then they had actors; but the actors wore masks to make it unreal and like spirits. Like the Greek drama."

Looking at these quaint figures in their barbaric colors, one was carried away to an exotic island, where smoke curls and dread black shadows of dolls upon a screen, where thin metallic music rose and the chant of priestly manipulators accompanied the twitching strings. The work of reproducing these marionettes in batik is immensely complicated, because the process of designing in wax and then redipping the silk several times when the wax has been partially removed, to get variety of color in the design, is extremely delicate. But Mrs. Spillenaar has achieved remarkable effects.

Among the other interesting batiks on view were some blouses designed by Dorothy Armstrong and Pieter Myer, the latter one of the more famous batik-workers, and a hanging called "Beasts of the Field," by W. E. Henschel of the Rookwood Pottery. This last was on a black ground, worked in blue-green, and reminded one of nothing so much as an elaborate and beautifully spaced Persian rug. But one ever returned to the figures with the evocative names of Ronggeng, Sembadra and Pregiwati, and the beau ideal of Javanese women: Abbi manjol.

THE PASSING VOGUE IN SIGNS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Horace Walpole was scarce a moralist, but he once, at least, dropped into the moralizing vein, as easily as Silas Wegg was accustomed to drop into poetry. It was the sight of how many tavern and inn signs had within his recollection changed that induced in Horace this somewhat melancholy and exceedingly reminiscent mood. "I was," he writes, "yesterday out of town, and the very signs, as I passed through the villages, made me make (not a very literary turn 'made me make' by the way) very quaint reflections on the fleeting nature of fame and popularity. I observed how 'The Duke of Devonshire' had succeeded almost universally to 'Admiral Vernon's,' as his had left but few traces of the 'Duke of Devonshire.' I pondered these things in my breast, and said to myself, 'Surely all glory is but a sign.'"

True indeed! And also trite. And few except students of history could declare now who were those heroes of a fame once so popular that innkeepers found their account in placing at their doors the counterfeit presentations of them. The innkeeper was your absolute opportunist, long before the term "opportunism" was invented by I suppose, the French. He courted the bubble reputation, for the sake of trade and also we may presume, for safety; for it happened often that the hero, acclaimed yesterday, was the scorned and detested of the morrow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Old Rock House in Barton, near Manchester

At the very least of it, his fame had waned into an obscurity which conferred no attraction upon a house of entertainment. Even so, in the New England states, after that affair of the Boston tea-party, the signs that displayed the portrait of George the Third gave place to those showing that of Washington.

The Sign-Board Heroes

The Admiral Vernon of Walpole's reference was, of course, the dashing captor of Portobello in 1739. There ensued for some years "Portobello" and "Admiral Vernon" signs all over the country. Today, where shall you find your "Admiral Vernon"? Six years only was the measure of his popular success, when it was eclipsed by the risen sun of the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden. There are still signs of that name, but not many. He gave place about 1756 to the "King of Prussia," Frederick the Great, our ally. The "King of Prussia," as the rustics styled him, had an exceptionally long term. But, as the poet observes, "all that's bright must fade," and even the effulgence of that monarch declined after the Battle of Minden in 1759, before the risen glory of the Marquis of Granby. Today, the "Markis of Granby" sign, it is interesting to reflect, is associated, not with the prowess of that military commander, but with Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," and with the humiliation of Stiggins at the horse-trough beneath the sign of that name at Dorking.

The vogue of all these heroes was, however, small beside that of that extremely national champion, Nelson. The "Lord Nelson" sign has never declined in popular appeal, and rightly, for Trafalgar was an achievement that molded national destiny. There are yet very many "Lord Nelson" signs. Not, however, portrait signs. Also there are not a few "Duke of Wellington" signs. The naval hero was more popular than the military. But the line of heroes long was broken off, as applied to signboards, and although we have occasional "Lord Wolseleys," "Lord Roberts" and "Lord Raglans," they are so exceptional as to be remarkable. And the "Lord Kitcheners" are very few indeed. It may well be supposed that this curious fact is due mostly to a conservatism which for a hundred years has overtaken the world of

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signs; but, whatever the reason, these are the facts.

"Red Lions," "White Harts," "Pack Horses," "Crown," the "Chequers," "Coach and Horses," "Bears" of various coloring, the "Bell," the "George," and "Jolly Sailors" are most numerous among signs. At a venture, I would suppose that any census of signs would disclose a very near thing between the "Bell" and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The White Hart in Bath

"White Hart." The "Bell," the "Ring o' Bells," the "Six Bells," or the "Eight Bells" are easily understandable. They refer to the bells in the belfry of the village church. The "White Hart" spread enormously all over England, took its popularity from the White Hart being the badge of Richard the Second. He adopted (and adapted) it from the badge of his mother, Joan of Kent, who bore the "White Hind." It was the emblem of innocence and purity, and he did but change the gender of the animal. The deposition of Richard by his cousin, Henry of Bolingbroke, afterward Henry the Fourth, and Richard's tragedy in the dungeons of Pontefract Castle, sent a thrill of horror and indignation through the land. Richard was a weak king, but he was a rightful monarch, and the crown had been usurped by a schemer and an assassin. The deed was the evil whence sprang the tragedy, long-drawn, of the Wars of the Roses; and Richard stood for the legitimate head of the Yorkist or White Rose Party. He became in after years something, to the imagination of the Yorkists, in the nature of a saint and a martyr; and the inn sign of the "White Hart" was the visible badge of loyalty to him. The heraldic drawing of the White Hart, golden-collared and chained, as then in use, is well displayed on the picture-sign of the inn of that name at Blitchingley, in Surrey. A "White Hart" sign of another kind, that of the "White Hart" at Bath, made famous by Dickens, in "Pickwick," is still in existence. It is a large carved figure now displayed

at the village Reading Room. "You don't play billiards, then?" "Oh, a bit!" "There's a table at the Reading Room."

"Might look in one evening." "Some time! Shy, I suppose."

And the gardener hummed a small tune of kindly criticism, which helped him to persevere in his expert's attitude to my antics with a billhook on a hedge. "The chaps 'ud like it," he added, continuing his efforts to put an edge on the blunted billhook. My play was his work; my work was his play, as he would spend his dinner time or a quiet hour of an evening reading a book. This made the position rather difficult. There is one right way and countless wrong ways for using every tool and every implement; and the sight of misuse or of overmuch effort in their use offended his eye as a bungled sentence offended the ear of a writer. His standard was admirably lofty, moreover; and I was permitted to perform in the garden the humble duties of a boy under his keen-eyed, keen-tongued guidance.

Most men like to be considered handy at jobs that crop up in a garden or a house; and bounteous nature has omitted the gift of handiness from my makeup. I can mow or roll a lawn with some accuracy of line; I can split an oak log with an axe; but

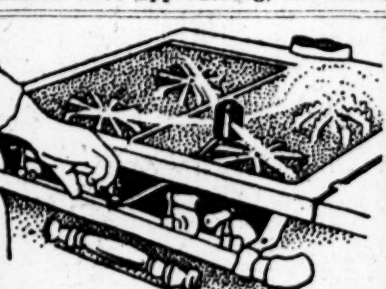


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The White Hart in Blitchingley

outside the inn of that name at Widcombe. The Pickwickian Hotel in 1861 ceased to be, and on the site of it stands the "Grand Pump Room Hotel."

A Curious Historical Sign

Among the very many odd signs, that of the "Old Rock House Inn," at Barton near Manchester, is curious. It is a picture-sign embodying a legend long current in the Trafford family. In the times of the Cromwellian troubles, it seems, William Trafford, a staunch Royalist, was living at South Lameley Hall, and when the troops of the Parliament were approaching, he caused



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all his staff and farm stock to be stowed away in a spot called "Solomon's Hollow," leaving him alone in the great house. When they were all gone, he collected and hid his jewelry and plate, and having disguised himself in rough clothes, was found threshing corn with a flail over the spot where the valuables were secreted. As the marauding party entered the barn where he was at work, they heard him repeating at intervals, in a mechanical way "Now this." Questioned by the officers they could extract no sense from him, and they departed, convinced that they had been talking to a servant who was a harmless, little-witted fellow. The sign illustrating this legend goes a little further, for it represents William Trafford in a motley suit and a fool's cap; countercharged in coloring, as heralds would phrase it.

Some of the odd signs have, like that of the "White Hart" at Bath, found new homes. There stood until 1860 in Piccadilly Circus, London, a curious old galleried coaching inn, the "White Bear." The huge Criterion restaurant stands on the site of it. The "White Bear" sign was not a painted one, but a huge carved figure. It still exists, but few know where. The explorer, curious in such things, will find it away beyond Croydon, in a very remote hamlet in a hollow of the hills, called variously "Fairchild" or "Fiches Hole." There, very startling indeed, if you are not prepared for the sight, is the enormous effigy of the "White Bear," standing amid the old-fashioned flowers in the front garden of a little inn called the "White Bear."

Ingenuity has been lavishly expended on signs, but perhaps the most ingenious is that of the "Beehive" at Grantham. The house itself is not interesting. It stands in the street called "Castlegate," and has a small tree growing in front, and bearing an actual beehive filled with bees. A board displays the verse:

Stop, traveler this wondrous sign explore And say, when thou hast viewed it o'er and o'er

Grantham, now two parties are thine—A lofty steepie and a living sign.

The obvious mistake in this more or less inspiring verse is to invite the traveler, to "explore" the beehive. But no one has in the very least any inclination to do as much as that. We are inclined to take the bees on trust. Nor may it be supposed that the poet (so to style him) intended to convey that idea. It was simply that exigence of rhyme which so often makes for sound rather than sense.

AT THE VILLAGE READING ROOM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"You don't play billiards, then?" "Oh, a bit!"

"There's a table at the Reading Room."

"Might look in one evening."

"Some time! Shy, I suppose."

And the gardener hummed a small tune of kindly criticism, which helped him to persevere in his expert's attitude to my antics with a billhook on a hedge. "The chaps 'ud like it," he added, continuing his efforts to put an edge on the blunted billhook. My play was his work; my work was his play, as he would spend his dinner time or a quiet hour of an evening reading a book. This made the position rather difficult. There is one right way and countless wrong ways for using every tool and every implement; and the sight of misuse or of overmuch effort in their use offended his eye as a bungled sentence offended the ear of a writer. His standard was admirably lofty, moreover; and I was permitted to perform in the garden the humble duties of a boy under his keen-eyed, keen-tongued guidance.

Most men like to be considered handy at jobs that crop up in a garden or a house; and bounteous nature has omitted the gift of handiness from my makeup. I can mow or roll a lawn with some accuracy of line; I can split an oak log with an axe; but

I seldom hit a nail upon the head and I would rather push a bicycle a mile to the shop than mend any puncture of my own.

Accordingly the thought of meeting experts in all the various jobs which I should never in this life master, made me quail; for such experts I should undoubtedly meet at the village Reading Room. Mere brain-work, compared with such good, substantial work as the building of a house or the shoeing of a horse, or the baking and delivery of bread, seemed at that moment both paltry and trivial, and with nothing at all to commend it. "The chaps 'ud like it," the gardener repeated with the fine sensitiveness of an aristocrat and the brogue of a Sussex workman.

"Might look in this evening," I replied, and wandered away, very pleased at what I knew to be a pressing invitation.

And that evening I went. It was a dark night and the mile's ride into the village was pleasantly adventurous, as country people prefer the middle of the road; and the long village street, except for the sudden glare of light from shop windows, was dark and crowded. My host was waiting to receive me in the hall where entertainments were held, and where little boys were playing billiards on a small-sized table. With pride he showed me the library and committee rooms and then we climbed upstairs to the billiard room, where a four-handed game was in progress.

Several men were there whom I had met on the cricket field and every one made me pleasantly welcome; but I was aware of a pervasive presence which caused me to feel ill at ease.

I fought the foolish fancy, however, and settled down to listen to the running comments on the game, and to applaud with the others the cunning shots that were often attempted and sometimes brought off.

"Pulled the wrong rein, then, Bill." "No miss, that time!" "There's one to write home to your mother about!" "Now then, set about 'em, Tom."

And so the game proceeds. The white ball is never potted—intentionally; every decent shot is solemnly praised; and most misses and every fluke derided.

Being a visitor, everything that sensitive, considerate people could think of was done to help me to enjoy the evening; and I enjoyed it immensely. There was no one present who could discuss whether Bacon was Shakespeare or de Quincey justified in accusing Coleridge of plagiarism; but very sound opinions were proffered on the best manner of treating a pheasant which would go loudly to roost at the bottom of the garden; and as to when and how an outside right should center. It was a delightful evening; and the first of many delightful evenings spent in excellent company.

But as I became on more intimate terms with fellows in the village, I discovered that the uneasy sensation of having one's moral tone raised at the Reading Room—of being done good to—was not peculiar to myself; and that I was not alone in wondering whether I had joined a proper club or some institution affiliated to something or other too philanthropic for perfect comfort. This I found was felt so strongly by one promising section of the community that the Comrades of the Great War had foolishly decided to split away and found a but of their own where they would be free of this oppressive sensation; thereby wasting money which might have been spent on making the existing room a perfect little place, and rousing discussion in the village.

The fact of the matter is that we all of us want to do good, and some of us want to be good; but none of us want to be made good. That is the little problem that was presented to me at the village Reading Room; and the solution of the little problem of human nature will, I suppose, benefit the world more than anything else that can be imagined. Meanwhile I puzzle it out, and am very pleased when I score a break at billiards over 20.

A POLISH CHESS PLAYER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The feats of which youth is capable fill one with endless wonder. One of the latest illustrations of that fact is to be found in a little Polish boy, eight years old, who has started London by a championship chess display in which he beat 18 out of 20 notable players and made a draw with the other two. One of the two opponents whom he failed to beat was Mr. C. H. Lorch, one of the few players who was able to beat the famous champion, Capablanca, on his recent visit to England.

The name of this youthful chess genius is Samuel Reschewski, a difficult name for English-speaking tongues to compass. Although this is his first appearance in London, this wonderful child has now visited most of the capitals of Europe, for he is said to have played a good game at four years of age! Before he began one of the players created a mild sensation by crying out, "I decline to take part in exploiting a boy," but on second thoughts he was prevailed upon to carry out his part of the contract. Samuel thereupon promptly vindicated his own right to challenge by winning in a few moves.

Chess has interested mankind since the earliest dawn of recorded history. Its origin is obscure. It has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Egyptians, Chinese, Hindus, Irish, and Welsh. It seems not unlikely, on the whole, that it may have been invented by the Chinese, among whom it has been known for many centuries. Chess has been pithily defined as "A very ancient game, played by two persons or parties with 32 pieces on a checkered board divided into 64 squares."

The modern game differs in method from that of the ancient Chinese. In the latter the opposing sides are separated by a river, over which some pieces cannot pass, while the king is confined in a square of nine moves only, while the pieces are placed not on the squares but on the intersections of the lines that form the squares. Chess was introduced into Europe probably early in the Christian era. The game is said by some to have been played by Canute; and there is good ground for the chroniclers who described William the Conqueror, Henry I, John and Edward I as patrons of the game. The ancient English name was "chequers," referring to the pattern of the board. It is generally supposed that the Court of Exchequer took its name from a cloth figured like a chessboard that covered a table within the court. It has been recorded by an old writer that in 1189 six earls and barons carried a chessboard with the royal insignia to represent the Exchequer Court. The word still survives on the signboard of many an old inn.

For centuries chess has been the subject of careful study in all parts of the world, and great strides have been made in the knowledge of the game. It may be doubted, however, if the mysteries of what is really a vast and profound mathematical study will ever be completely mastered. Happily it is within the reach of every one to learn enough to enable him to play an enjoyable game. As an intellectual amusement it stands unrivaled, as a serious study it has long attracted contemplative mankind.

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LABOR DAY PARADE BANNED IN DENVER

Military Commander Issues Order With View to Preventing Rioting — Tramway Strike Shows No Sign of Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Denver's tramway strike apparently is no nearer a settlement than at any time since it began on August 1. The Carmen's Union, consisting of 1000 men, on Monday submitted to the company an offer to return to work, provided the seniority rights of the men were protected. This varies but slightly from previous proposals by the men which were rejected by the company, and is not generally expected to result in a settlement. The company is operating about half its cars. Night service is especially limited, and no "owl" cars are operated. Thousands of persons still ride in jitneys operated by the strikers and others, in many instances paying 25-cent fares. The company claims it has about 800 men employed, and that more than 100 of these are men who have deserted the union.

The employees struck for 75 cents an hour. They had been receiving 58 cents. When it became apparent that the company was able to operate a considerable number of cars, the strikers abandoned their wage demands and offered to return on their old basis. The offer was rejected, the company declaring it would keep the new men it had employed, and would accept its former employees only as they made individual applications.

Eight men were arrested on Monday on indictments returned by the grand jury investigating riots caused by the strike. Many more indictments are expected. Five of the men arrested are charged with participation in the sacking of the offices and plant of The Denver Post, which published editorials condemning the strikers. Two of the men arrested on this charge are soldiers.

Col. C. C. Ballou, commanding the federal troops now in the city, on Monday issued an order forbidding the holding of a Labor Day parade next Monday because of the strike situation, asserting that his action was intended to avoid the possibility of riots.

Seven leaders of the Carmen's Union are in the county jail, to which they were sentenced for 90 days by Judge Greeley W. Whitford of the district court for violation of an injunction he had issued forbidding the strike. This injunction is unique in labor troubles. It was based solely on the right of the people to have street car service continue and forbade the company to cut wages as it had threatened to do and forbade the men to strike.

Labor men generally declare that the refusal of the tramway company to take back the strikers in a body is due to the open-shop movement on the part of the employers of the city, and that the tramway company is being backed by a fund collected by the employers. The losses of the company are admittedly heavy. A movement is on foot to reestablish the state constabulary to take charge of the situation after the federal troops leave the city. The city also has added 100 men to its police force because of the inability of the present force to suppress rioting when the strike began.

Brooklyn Strike Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, took a hand in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike situation yesterday, but his efforts, with those of John F. Hyland, Mayor of New York City, the Board of Estimate, and a committee of strikers headed by Lewis Friedlander, counsel of the strikers' organization, were unsuccessful in bringing the strike to an end on a basis that included recognition by the company of the union.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, representing the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in a telephone conversation with Governor Smith and Mayor Hyland refused to deal either directly or indirectly with the strikers' association. He said, however, that if the Board of Estimate would make a written request, he would state the terms on which the strike might be ended. Service on the company's lines is improving with the aid of a large number of strikebreakers, many of whom are said to have been professionals who worked to break recent traction strikes in Denver, Chicago and Seattle.

WOMEN'S AGE CASE MAY GO TO COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Courts of Maine may be required to determine whether women registering as voters must give their age. Making a test of this phase of a new political situation, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Holman, secretary of the Women's Democratic Committee here, applied at the Portland registration office to be registered as a voter, but was refused registration when she declined to give her age.

Developments in what Mrs. Holman terms a "test case" in behalf of working girls and women are expected. Mrs. Holman appeared before the board of registration with Harry A. Nixon, a Democratic attorney, and Fred S. Jordan, chairman of the Democratic Committee. When asked her age by the board of registration, Mrs. Holman asserted that it was not required, and that she was opposed to giving her age, because she believed such requirement was a detriment to working girls in securing and retaining employment.

The members of the board of registration held that the law required any registrant to give his age. It is expected that a writ of mandamus will be served on the members of the board of registration to appear before the courts and show cause why Mrs. Holman has been refused registration. To a newspaper representative, Mrs. Holman said: "We are making a test case for the girls in the stores, as we have found that a majority of these women do not want to register as voters because they are required to give their ages. We believe that any woman who is over 21 years of age is entitled to registration without giving her exact age."

Suffrage Proclaimed

Massachusetts Governor Issues Notice of Equal Franchise

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, It has been reported that the Secretary of State has issued a proclamation declaring that the Nineteenth Amendment has been ratified, granting equal suffrage, and

"Whereas, Equal suffrage has existed in Massachusetts heretofore only to a limited extent, and

"Whereas, The last session of the General Court wisely provided by law for the registration of women.

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby issue public notice to the authorities of our cities and towns requesting that every possible facility be extended for the registration of women by providing a greater number of registrars wherever possible and by increasing the number of locations for registration, so that the great body of womanhood of this Commonwealth may qualify themselves to discharge the duties of citizenship."

Tennessee Senate Opposes House

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—By a vote of 17 to 8 the Tennessee Senate, on Wednesday, in effect refused to join with the House in an attempted refusal of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Senate's vote was recorded in favor of a motion to return to the House the latter's message announcing that it had voted not to concur in the Senate's adoption of the ratification resolution and had expunged from its record the concurring vote of August 21.

The House adopted yesterday, 43 to 36, a motion to furnish the Governor with a sworn transcript of the action taken Tuesday in non-concurring in the suffrage amendment resolution. The motion included a request that the Governor certify this transcript to the Secretary of State at Washington.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE CLERKS DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—P. E. Butler, president, and nine other officers of the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union, who were recently charged with soliciting from the public, and with publishing false statements regarding conditions in the Chicago post office, received discharge notices on Wednesday evening.

It was asserted by Mr. Butler that the officers of the union had nothing to do with the activities complained of, and that these activities were perfectly legitimate, had been carried on by a committee of members of the union who were not employees of the post office. But post office officials claimed that the officers were responsible for the acts of their members.

The men complain of the lack of any court before which they could have a fair hearing of charges made against them by postal inspectors. The inspectors, they say, are at once the policemen, prosecutors, and judges, and accused employees have no chance to clear themselves.

CHINESE STUDENTS HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Chinese Students Conference of the eastern section of the United States opened its annual meeting here yesterday. About 400 Chinese students are in attendance. The program includes oratorical and athletic contests and addresses by prominent educators and government officials. Previous to the conference meetings of the Science Society of China and the Chinese Engineering Society of the United States were held.

WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The population of the State of Washington was announced yesterday as 1,356,316, an increase of 214,326, or 18.8 per cent. Washington, which ranked as thirtieth state 10 years ago, is now outranked by Connecticut, thirty-first state in 1910.

The rate of growth of Washington, 18.8 per cent in the last 10 years, was the smallest in the State's history. Its highest rate of growth was 37.6 per cent in the decade ending with 1890, while in the decade ending with 1910 it was 120.4 per cent.

MOORE HEARING ON FUNDS POSTPONED

Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures Hears Senator Poindexter and Adjourns

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures adjourned yesterday without having heard Edmund Moore of Ohio, James M. Cox's personal representative. Senator William S. Kenyon, chairman of the committee, announced that the committee would meet in Chicago next Tuesday to hear Mr. Moore and other witnesses.

Senator Kenyon said the decision to adjourn was reached to permit several members of the committee to keep engagements they had arranged for tomorrow and on Labor Day.

Yesterday's session was devoted to testimony by Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington and chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Herman E. Henke, treasurer of the National Young Men's Republican League.

Senator Poindexter stated that his committee planned to raise about \$200,000 for senatorial campaigns and expected to make a fight in 20 states. James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, questioned the witness about the overhead expenses of the bureau and brought out that after meeting such charges, an average of about \$9000 would be left for the campaign in each of the 20 states.

Mr. Henke said his organization had raised approximately \$1900 in 25 contributions from honorary vice-presidents. The league hoped to have about \$100,000 to spend in 20 states, he said, and had negotiated with the Republican National Committee in an effort to obtain financial assistance, but nothing came of the conferences.

Prohibitionists Query Mr. Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Prohibition National Committee asked James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for the presidency, whether he wishes to stand before the country as a wet candidate, in a telegram sent to the Governor signed by W. G. Calderwood, campaign manager of the Prohibition Party.

The text of the telegram follows: "It is asserted that liquor propagandists are backing your candidacy morally and financially. This will mark you as a liquor candidate unless you promptly and unequivocally state that, if elected, you will use your official influence and your veto to defeat any weakening of the Volstead Act, or increasing of the alcoholic content permissible under it. Will you so declare and eliminate the liquor issue from the presidential campaign? Please wire."

The announcement made from Prohibition national headquarters states that "for the first time in the history of American politics, the liquor question is looming as a recognized issue between the dominant political parties. It can only be avoided by both candidates declaring that they will oppose any tampering with the present enforcement code."

Governor Cox Speaks to Farmers

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Gov. James M. Cox yesterday declared that if elected President he would appoint "dirt farmers" to responsible government positions, including the Secretary of Agriculture, members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Tariff Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He made an address at the executive office to about 100 representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations, holding a convention here. Federal regulation of cold storage facilities, a fair test of private railroad ownership and operation, and cooperative buying and selling by farmers were advocated by Governor Cox. He declared that business, labor and agricultural interests must have defined by law limitations which they could understand.

PHILADELPHIA SUGAR PRICE AT LOW LEVEL

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Sugar is being sold by some retail dealers in Philadelphia for 16 cents a pound. The grocers say those who are selling at that price, retail, are standing a loss, as it cost them more than that wholesale, their purpose in selling at the low price being to get the hoarded stocks off their hands before sugar drops still lower. With cargoes of sugar arriving in Philadelphia in such numbers as to average almost one a day, a further decline in sugar prices is forecast.

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offers the following attractive and seasonable tours:

EUROPE—Excursion Tour leaving Sept. 21 by S. S. "Agatania," London, Paris, Brussels, Ostend and the important Baltic ports, including 15 days' touring by private auto.

SOUTH AMERICA—Excursion Tour—40 days—leaving Oct. 23 via Panama Canal, visiting all points of interest on West and East Coasts.

WEST INDIES—Wonderful cruise by S. S. "Port Victoria" leaving New York Nov. 6th. Visiting all points of interest in the Caribbean Sea, including 15 days' touring by private auto.

Cook's Travelers' Cheques The safest way to carry funds. Ask for particulars. Thos. Cook & Son

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Boston Philadelphia Chicago
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Official Investigation Said to Reveal Thorough and Widespread Organization, Seeking Revolution in Western World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolshevik propagandists hope for a social revolution that will break simultaneously in all parts of the Western Hemisphere on January 1, 1921, according to information received here from Mexico.

Supporters of the de la Huerta Government allege that treasonable posters were found to be surreptitiously circulated in the army and in the military schools in an attempt to obtain Bolshevik recruits from the ranks of the soldiers as they were mustered out of the army.

Dispatches from Mexico City yesterday reported the expulsion by the government of Linn A. E. Gale, who is wanted in New York on charges of evading the draft and other alleged offenses. Mr. Gale, and C. F. Tabler, alleged to be a German Bolshevik who has been engaged in mining in the Guanajuato region. Mr. Gale and his wife are Americans who, since his flight to Mexico, when the draft law went into effect, have been conducting a radical magazine in Mexico City.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN STATES

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NEW YORK, New York—Opening of a new trade route for American vessels has been completed with the sailing from Danzig for New York of the United States Mail Steamship Company's Susquehanna carrying 2000 passengers from Poland, Czechoslovakia and other central European areas, it was announced here yesterday.

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MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Cultivation of friendly relations with all foreign countries and creation of confidence that Mexico is anxious to fulfill her international obligations and capable of doing so, were urged by provisional President de la Huerta in his message to Congress yesterday.

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ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Five of the six battleships of the midshipmen's summer practice cruise squadron that carried the students on a journey to Hawaii and the west coast returned to Annapolis yesterday and the 1500 midshipmen prepared to leave on their annual vacation of one month.

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SLOWING DOWN OF LABOR IS DENIED

Refutation of Charge Is Seen in Statistics Reported by the Department of the Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A refutation of the frequently heard charge that American Labor is slowing down as it gains in power is found by Labor, the official organ of the railroad workers, in the report just issued by the Department of the Interior, covering investigations of the mining industry made by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The investigation disclosed that the individual output of the American coal miner is the largest in the world, and that in 1918 the underground miners of this country averaged an output of 1134 tons per man, the largest production per man of any period in the history of coal mining.

The 18-year period covered in the report, beginning with 1901 and including 1918, showed an increase in annual output per man of 405 tons per man. The United States has outdistanced all competitors in this respect as shown by the following statistics:

For the entire period the average annual production per man employed underground in the United States was 843 tons. Other coal producing countries show individual average outputs as follows:

New South Wales, 718 tons; Nova Scotia, 715 tons; British Columbia, 610 tons; Great Britain, 383 tons; Germany, 392 tons; France, 302 tons; Austria, 296 tons; Belgium, 238 tons; Japan, 174 tons; India, 178 tons.

Attention was called to the fact that although the United States leads all other countries in this field the working year is shorter here than in most other countries. For the period covered by the report the coal mines were operated from 195 to 258 days per year, and about 600,000 underground workers were employed. The average output per year, it was said, is 600,000,000 tons.

Flumes bearing on the coal industry in other countries show that in Great Britain the output per man decreased from 419 tons in 1916 to 337 tons in 1918, while the daily output of the French miners has also decreased in the last three years.

LEGION CONVENTION DECLARES ATTITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two thousand delegates to the second annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Illinois, which opened here yesterday, have declared war on profiteers, Reds, the I. W. W., and all office-holders or office-seekers who are opposed to soldier bonuses or benefits. Among the many topics to be discussed during the two days sessions are politics, labor controversies, the fourfold bonus bill, and aid for disabled soldiers.

CATTLE RAISERS IN ARGENTINA OBJECT

They Claim They Are Not Getting Fair Prices and Charge Misrepresentation of Facts by Packers of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A situation fraught with serious possibilities, unless it can be cleared amicably, has arisen between the meat packing companies of the United States and the cattle-producers of the Argentine Republic, and to some degree also, those of the neighboring Republic of Uruguay, according to Arturo M. Montenegro, of Buenos Aires, who is in New Orleans on his way to St. Louis and other American cattle markets to purchase stock for his ranches in interior Argentina. Mr. Montenegro said:

"The cattle raisers of Argentina and Uruguay are much aroused by what they term the profiteering methods of the American packers, and, though not to so great an extent, the British cattle-buyers, as well. This so-called 'profiteering' is somewhat different from that against which such an outcry has been raised in the United States, since, in this instance, it is alleged to be against the producer, rather than against the consumer. The cattle raisers have been receiving 6 to 7 cents per pound for their cattle, on the hoof, delivered at the railroad. This is a net price, at the home corrals, of from 4 to 5 cents, deducting shrinkage from travel to the railroad, loss in transit, wages of vaqueros, and other costs of taking the cattle from the range to the cars."

"The cattle raiser, supposing his heaves to range from 800 to 900 pounds, seldom gets more than \$38 to \$40. Now, investigation in the United States has shown that the packer is getting 23 to 25 cents per pound for this same beef, dressed, and that, in England, he is getting 20 to 22 cents per pound for it. Of a 900-pound beef, about 300 pounds is so-called 'waste' for which the packer receives an average of 12 cents a pound, or \$36 for the 'waste' of one animal. The remaining 600 pounds, at the lowest price received in the United States, pays him \$138, or a total of \$246 for a beef for which he paid, at the highest price of 7 cents, \$63 in Argentina or Uruguay. This leaves a gross profit of \$183 per animal."

"Careful estimates by the Federation of Rural Societies of Argentina, an organization of all the cattle-raisers, agricultural and similar societies in the country, show that the cost of transporting a beef animal from the railroad station in Argentina to the packing plant, the operation of preparing for market, including salting of 'waste', and transportation to the United States, including refrigeration, is not quite \$15 per animal. Allowing \$20 for this expense, there is left a net profit of \$163 on every beef in the United States. This is more than 250 per cent profit."

"Argentine cattlemen have presented the matter to Congress there, alleging misrepresentation on the part of the packers as to the prices received in the United States, and that only through the efforts of the Federation of Rural Societies did the cattlemen discover that they were being paid less than the cattle raisers of any other section of the world for their beef on the hoof. For a long time the Argentine Congress paid no attention to the matter, though the rural societies and the press presented the cattlemen's side of the controversy frequently and at length. But at last the lawmaking body has taken cognizance of conditions by receiving a petition from the cattlemen for an investigation, and the fixing of a sliding scale of prices, based on the payment the packers received in the United States."

"If this sliding scale of prices is fixed, however, and the cattlemen receive 10 to 12 cents a pound, on the range, instead of 6 or 7 at the railroad station—which is the remedy they are seeking—the chances are that prices of meat in the United States will be raised again."

RAILROAD BOARD CHANGE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—That success of the Labor unions in their attempt to have the representatives of the public removed from the Railroad Labor Board would lead to the "sovietizing" of the nation's railway systems was the statement of W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made at a meeting of the industrial relations committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

A man asked the meaning of the

SEPTEMBER

The First Month of Autumn

Richly brilliant in coloring are the robes Nature is beginning to gather about her. The woods in their thousand-hued mantles are full of charm. The air is brisk. The touch of frost gives an added beauty to the emerald fields. All this reminds one of the coming of Winter and the need of heavier and warmer apparel. Our showing of Autumn and Winter merchandise is comprehensively complete with the needful and novelties which bear the stamp of Fashion's approval. Our Prices Respond to the Appeal of Thrift.

The John Shillito Company
Seventh, Race and Shillito Place
CINCINNATI

proposal to eliminate the representative of the public, and General Atterbury replied:

"My understanding of the situation is that the movement to eliminate the public from proceedings of the board and to prevent the public from having any voice in the discussions, is the first step by unions to nationalize the railroads of the country with the public left out of consideration."

UNITED STATES AND CHILE TRADE

Strong Ties Between Two Countries Forecast by Representative of Group of Newspapers in the Southern Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—In a short time the ties of friendship and commerce between the United States and Chile will be stronger than those of any other of the South American countries, according to Ernesto Montenegro, general representative of the El Mercurio group of Chilean newspapers, speaking before members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce recently.

Mr. Montenegro, who is touring the South Atlantic and Gulf seaboard cities for the purpose of collecting agricultural and commercial information, in the interest of promoting more extensive trade between the southern states and Chile, discussed economic conditions in Chile with relation to the trade possibilities which Chile offers, described the increase of American investments in his country to the present total of \$250,000,000 and what Chile has to offer in the shape of a natural monopoly on nitrates, and told of that country's growing demand for foreign products.

Charles M. Pepper, an American expert in economics, is the authority for a statement in a recent book published in regard to American foreign trade. Mr. Montenegro said, that out of the \$500,000,000 of American capital invested in South America today, fully one-half of that amount is invested in Chile. This, Mr. Montenegro said, supports the fact that Chile offers exceptional opportunities for the investment of American capital. There is plenty of opportunity for investing money in the unlimited resources of my country, he said. Iron and copper deposits alone already surveyed are among the largest in the world. These two great deposits, in addition to the nitrate deposits, are now in full exploitation, and over 20,000 tons of copper ore are now mined daily.

"The Panama Canal has reversed the distance between South and North America," Mr. Montenegro declared. "Before the canal was opened, Chile was the most out-of-the-way country in the world. Now she is not only comparatively nearer to the Atlantic ports of the United States than San Francisco, but, at the same time, affords the shortest route for travelers coming from Argentina, Uruguay and South Brazil. These travelers are now coming in great numbers to the United States by crossing the Andes Mountains by train, the trip being less than 40 hours, and then going via fast boats, running from Chile to American ports in 16 days."

"Since the new route through the Panama Canal has brought Chile closer to the United States by more than 2000 miles, commercial relations between the two countries should show a marked increase. It is a noticeable feature toward the success and advancement of commercial relations between the United States and Chile. In that respect, I believe that the south's attitude toward the Latin-American countries will be the source of promoting an increase in commercialism between the two countries."

"Chilean merchants do not want cheap products. They desire quality above all things, and they are willing to pay for quality. There is an unusually good market in Latin-America for the cotton goods of American manufacturers, as the Chilean consumption of about \$16,000,000 worth annually well illustrates. American machinery is used almost exclusively in Chilean industries and virtually all of the printing presses and type materials come from the United States."

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Fifth at Race
CINCINNATI
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL SHOES AND MILLINERY

MITCHELL FURNITURE
Is a constant source of gratification and satisfaction to those who own it. We also supply High Class Rugs and Charming Draperies To accord with any desired period or color scheme.
616-622 Race Street
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The Lowry & Goebel Co. FURNITURE
of Character at Popular Prices
Home of the Pathé Paraphernalia, a Perfectly Fitted Home
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High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artists and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
Phone Avon 76—A. Wagon Will Call Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.
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OIL COMPANIES ASK NEW FREIGHT RATES

Conference Called to Consider Substitutes for Recent Horizontal Increase in Tariff on Petroleum and Its Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute has requested a committee of representatives of various oil associations and companies to meet in its offices on September 22 to discuss and if possible agree upon substitutes for the horizontal increase in freight rates on petroleum and its products recently prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to an announcement by R. L. Welch, secretary and counsel to the institute.

It was the Western Petroleum Refiners Association which originally requested the institute to call the conference. This association wrote the institute, in part:

"In competition with the Standard Oil Company, using chiefly a combination of pipe line and rail rates, the independent refiner located in the mid-continent field, selling a car containing 8000 gallons of gasoline at Indianapolis, Indiana, must absorb (after ex parte 74 becomes effective) an additional amount of \$36.96 per car, or an increase of approximately 77 per cent in the amount which has to be absorbed at the present time. To Cleveland, Ohio, the increase in the amount absorbed is \$89.76, or an approximate increase of 65 per cent."

Two Methods Proposed

"When it is remembered that 83 per cent of all the oil produced in the United States east of the Rockies comes from the four states, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Texas, the effect of this radical change in rate structure on the entire industry, as well as on the public at large, can be appreciated."

"If our industry can be united, we believe that the commission and the railroads will alter the form of the advance on petroleum and petroleum products so as to modify the percentage advance. This can be done by one of two methods—first, the adoption of a flat advance; or second, the adoption of a percentage advance with a flat amount as maximum. While long-haul shippers would prefer a flat advance, it is probable that the only basis upon which the industry could unite would be percentage established for all traffic with a flat maximum. This was what the Railroad Administration did for grain and live stock in 1918."

"The petroleum industry, divided as it is between those dependent upon rail transportation and pipe line transportation for the bulk of their hauls, is affected by a large percentage advance in freight rates in a manner different from that of any other industry in the United States."

Rate Advance Unprecedented

"We are not asking that the advantages possessed by the pipe line refineries today shall be reduced. We are simply asking that the present relationships, or as nearly the same as possible, may be continued for the future."

This company and others signing its request stated that never before in the history of the industry had it been faced with such large rate advances.

Although the institute received many requests for the calling of such a conference, it also received many protests from different parts of the country to the effect that the calling and holding of such a conference was not within the scope of its activities. The board of directors deemed it best to acquiesce in the calling of the conference and determine the proper scope

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of its activities later without reference to the request of any particular association.

Oil-Well Record

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—A new record for the number of oil wells completed in the United States was established during August, when the total reached 3513, according to the monthly review of the Derrick made public here yesterday. New production in August was 200,518 barrels, a gain of 51,280 barrels over July. Dry holes totaled 871, of 217 more than in July.

MISSISSIPPI BARGE LINE NEARLY READY

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The government operated barge line between St. Louis and New Orleans will be completely equipped by the end of January, 1921, at which time the lines of self-propelled steel barges operating on the Warrior River and Mississippi Sound also will be in possession of all its new units, according to an announcement by headquarters of this department in New Orleans.

Towboats for service on the lower Mississippi—from the Missouri port to New Orleans—will be ready, two on October 1, one, November 12, one December 20, 1920, and one March 12, 1921. These towboats, the same as those now in service, will handle tows of five, 2000-ton barges to each towboat, giving each of the five units a capacity equal to that of a 10,000-ton ship. They make two and one-half round trips per month between St. Louis and New Orleans, that is to say, each towboat and its tow makes five round trips every two months. If fully loaded each way, as these tows have been, this means that the new units alone will handle 100,000 tons of freight every two months between the two ports, or 500,000 tons for the five units.

Three steam towboats, with five 2000-ton barges to each towboat, will be delivered to the Warrior River service, one on September 6; one on October 4, and the third on November 1, 1920.

The Warrior River service also will get four self-propelled steel barges of capacity of 720 tons each, one on September 4, one on October 24, one on December 1, 1920, and one on January 1, 1921.

RIVER OVERFLOW AS CONFERENCE TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—On request of the Flood Control Association of Louisiana, formed recently at Monroe, in an effort to save 2,000,000 acres of land from annual inundation by the overflow of the Mississippi River in some seven parishes of Louisiana, Gov. John M. Parker will call an important conference in New Orleans, November 15 and 16, 1920. This conference is to be composed of United States army engineers in charge of flood and river control, all members of the Mississippi River Commission, members of all levee boards in the state, police jurors (supervisors) of all the parishes containing flooded lands, the Mayor and the city commission council of New Orleans, the board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans, and all Louisiana's congressional delegation, and is to be open to the public, with time each day for general discussion.

The object of the conference is to devise ways and means of cutting off the Red and Black rivers, and thereby the Atchafalaya River, from the Mississippi by higher and stronger levees and river-bed dams, so as to compel the Mississippi to carry all its own waters to the Gulf of Mexico.

SEPTEMBER—55 years ago—witnessed the start of this institution. In 1865 the founders covenanted one to another certain policies—it is a credit remark that, in 1920, the same principles prevail.

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LOUISIANA LAND SAVING PROPOSED

Food Control Association Plans to Permanently Reclaim 3000 Square Miles Covered by Water Four Months of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONROE, Louisiana—More than 100 landowners and heads of industries in eight parishes of Louisiana met here and organized the Louisiana Flood Control Association, with the object of saving 3000 square miles of land in these parishes—Catahoula, Franklin, Concordia, Tensas, LaSalle, Rapides, Ouachita and Avoyes— from the flood waters which back up to cover them for about four months of every year and render them virtually untenable.

The siting up of the bed of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Red River, as previously told by Capt. L. V. Cooley in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, was held by all the delegates to be the cause of the flooding, waters from which have been constantly increasing for the past 10 years. Judge John Dale of Vidalia was chosen president of the organization, and \$10,000 was subscribed for use to pay preliminary fees of engineers and river experts to make a survey and provide plans for the checking of the flood waters.

General opinion seemed to be that the only manner in which this could be done would be by cutting off the Atchafalaya, Red and Black rivers from the Mississippi, by high levees, and forcing the main channel of the Mississippi to scour out the silt barrier it has erected below the mouth of the Red River, and thereafter carry its own waters within its own banks to the sea. Senators J. Y. Sanders, Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard, with Representative Riley J. Wilson, were among the dozen or more prominent men from all parts of the State who spoke at the meeting which occupied two days, August 19 and 20.

Representative Wilson, who led the movement which resulted in the meeting, said, in part:

"The idea of this gathering is to devise ways and means to prevent the Mississippi River from backing up on our people, inundating some three thousand square miles of our lands and destroying our crops, as well as to prevent its cutting itself a new channel to the sea and leaving New Orleans high and dry and useless as the port of the Mississippi Valley. The people of this State are determined to use every means in their power to control the floods of the future. This means large expenditures, but we are ready to pay the price, and it is expected that we will be enabled, through government and state aid, to reclaim thousands of acres which have not been improved through the constantly recurring floods, and to make this part of Louisiana one of the largest agricultural sections of the valley."

"It is not fair that this section of the country should continue longer as a reservoir of flood waters, when they can be controlled and relieved without shifting the burden to some other section. The consensus seems to be that the best and quickest way to check these floods is to divorce the Atchafalaya, the Red, the Black and the

other small streams which connect them, from the Mississippi River, and force the main channel of the latter stream to carry all its own waters to the Gulf of Mexico. This is a far less expensive method than the building of levees along these other streams, through the constant danger of breakage and the additional high cost of pumping plants large enough to keep the lands drained after they are protected by levees."

Another meeting of the association will be held this month at which time reports of engineers and river experts will be heard, further money subscribed and a definite plan of work outlined.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Benefits are Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Economic benefits of prohibition are pointed out in various items appearing in the current edition of The American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Among the items are these:

"Police reports from Winona, Minnesota, show a remarkable decrease in the number of arrests for intoxication and in the number of arrests for all causes for the first dry year, July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920, as compared with the last wet year, July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919. There was a total of 388 arrests for intoxication the last wet year and a total of 66 for the first dry year. Arrests for all causes the last wet year totaled 601, the first dry year 262."

"Coeur d'Alene Evening Press of July 23 is authority for the statement that the cannery is canning 10 tons of cherries a day—cherries grown in and around Coeur d'Alene. The canning of beans will begin with the close of the cherry season. The company will, with very little additional expense, have the plant operating 12 months of the year, by manufacturing soda, fruit, supplies, syrups, crushed fruits, Worcestershire sauce, mince, meats, salad dressing, apple and tomato purée, jellies and jams. The industrial world didn't lose anything by the closing of this brewery."

"Less than one inebriate or drug addict per county at present is confined in California State institutions, according to the monthly report on state institutions filed July 28 by the State Board of Control. In May, 1917, such patients numbered 315 and for the corresponding month of the current year the number dropped to 53, due to the enactment of prohibition. Inmates of penitentiaries, despite rapidly growing population, show a decrease. State prisons in May, 1919, held 2903 inmates. For May, 1920, the number is 2796."

LIVE-STOCK COMMISSIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Establishment of live-stock commission firms for farmers at stockyards in the middle west, in cooperation with other state farm bureau federations, is to be considered at a conference called by the Illinois Agricultural Association for September 13. The membership of the Illinois association now exceeds 95,000, it is announced.

PUBLIC OFFICES OPENED TO WOMEN

New Maine Legislation Gives Them Right to Hold Positions Created by the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Significant in connection with the voting of women in the coming Maine election for the first time is the passage also of an act at the recent special session of the Legislature to permit women also to hold office. There is nothing in the Constitution of Maine that can be fairly construed to deny to women the right to hold office, and wherever the qualifications of persons to hold office are referred to under the Constitution the words "male" or "female" are not mentioned. The question of whether the right to hold office is conditioned on the right to vote has been the subject of many judicial opinions. In this State, the question was settled in 1874 in which a majority of the court held that only electors, meaning voters, could hold the office of justice of the peace and that a woman could not be appointed to that office, because she was not entitled to vote in this State. The reason of the court was based upon the proposition that the Constitution was framed by male citizens and there was no contemplation by them that women should hold office, and that the whole political power of the State was vested in its male citizens.

Three justices of the Supreme Court, however, wrote dissenting opinions and held that the opinion of the majority of the judges was a dangerous doctrine. They said, although it was true that the right to vote was limited to men, that the right to vote and the right to hold office were distinct matters, and that either might exist without the other, and in their opinion there was no legal reason why the Legislature might not confer upon women the right to hold any office in the State.

"The right to vote ought to carry with it the right to hold office," said Governor Milliken in his message to the special session of the Legislature, "but the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution probably does not confer the latter right upon the women of the nation. Under the decisions of our Maine courts it is probable that the right to hold the offices created by the Constitution can only be conferred upon women by a constitutional amendment, but the right to hold offices created by the Legislature can undoubtedly be conferred upon women by statute, and I recommend the passage of such. If there is doubt as to the restriction imposed by the Constitution of the State upon the eligibility of women to hold public office, the next Legislature may properly ask the opinion of the Supreme Court upon this question and then propose a constitutional amendment for the removal of any restrictions which the opinion of the court may disclose."

MEXICAN ASKS RANSOM
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Charles Hoyle, an American citizen who was kidnapped by the bandit Pedro Zamora and was released, has arrived at Guadalajara seeking 100,000 pesos ransom which Zamora is demanding for W. A. Gardner, another American, who, with W. B. Johnson, a British subject, is still being held captive.

Wasted Time on Information Calls
In Greater Boston every year 18,000,000 questions are answered by information operators. One-half are for numbers listed in the telephone directory.

The 200 information operators employed in the Metropolitan Division waste hundreds of hours daily in giving out these numbers.

These wasted hours affect operating efficiency on regular calls, cause excessive holding of lines and abnormal use of our switchboards.

Please do not ask "Information" for a number until you have first looked in the telephone directory and failed to find it.

To assist in maintaining good telephone service, our information operators, when answering calls for numbers listed in the telephone directory, will refer the person calling to the page number in the telephone directory on which the listing may be found.

"Information" is always ready to give numbers of new subscribers and other changes not listed in the directory.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
L. P. LANTHIER,
Division Commercial Superintendent.

SOVIET RUSSIA AS SEEN AT FIRST HAND

Although Outward Aspect of the Streets Has Changed but Little Russian Life Today Is in a General State of Transition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The object of this article is to present as impartially as possible an account of the existing state of Soviet Russia. The survey includes political, social, cultural, military, industrial and labor conditions. So stupendous has been the upheaval, and so deep and widespread have been the effects of the revolution that a lengthy volume would be needed to deal with all these matters in detail, but within the limits of newspaper space an attempt will be made to set forth in their relationship to each other the salient facts of the situation. The still darkly-observed facts of the early revolution period and the Terrors, both Red and White, can only be fully illumined by historical research, and they will not therefore be referred to except in so far as it is necessary to relate present-day conditions with earlier events.

It may help the reader if at the beginning the outstanding facts which impress themselves most vividly on the mind of the visitor are recorded. The outward aspect of the cities has changed less than one might imagine. Nearly all the shops have been closed, of course, and all the stir and bustle of commercial life has ceased. Banks, offices, stock exchanges have passed out of existence, with the exception of the state bank, which seems to be chiefly concerned with hoarding the gold reserve, operating the paper currency, and working in conjunction with Krestinsky, the Commissar for Finance. Gone, too, are the former outward manifestations of wealth and luxury, the leisurely shopping crowds, the brilliant restaurants and cafes. The hotels have become government offices or residences for officials and the guests of the Republic.

Tramcars Crowded

In Petrograd there is little vehicular traffic, except cars carrying flour, bread, and military stores, but Petrograd is exceptional because two-thirds of its population was evacuated during the civil war. In Moscow, however, there are many droshkys for private hire. Government motor cars dash through the streets at reckless pace, but no private cars or horse carriages now exist. The tramcars are always crowded.

It is wrong to imagine that these changes, great as they are, have reduced the life of the streets to the level of interest one might expect to find in a stricken community. There is much that is sad and painful, and also much that is vivacious and cheerful. The natural hardness of the Russian physique explains the fact that thousands of people who have been underfed for three or four years bear little trace of it. The general appearance of the children at once suggests the special care which, as investigation proves, they undoubtedly receive.

Bread Supply Sufficient

Although semi-famine conditions prevail, the distribution of bread is sufficiently well-organized, but stocks of clothes, boots, and necessary commodities of all kinds are so low that the most spartan needs cannot be supplied. It seems strange, therefore, to meet thousands of well-dressed men and women, and to note among the crowds of evening promenaders on the boulevards, or in the theaters, many girls and women wearing white dresses, stockings, and fancy boots, but on inquiry one learns that in most instances nearly all pre-war woolsen clothes are now worn out, so clothes formerly reserved for festive occasions must now be worn regularly. Consequently the prospect of another fuelless winter is faced.

In the mills and factories the upward turning point from the chaos and disorganization of earlier days has long been passed, but the unceasing preoccupation with war has drastically limited the possibilities of testing in the hard sphere of practice the government's comprehensive schemes of social and industrial reconstruction. Order and discipline have been restored as effectively in the city streets as in the workshops, and an alien visitor may move about, either by day or night, with no more fear of molestation than he would experience in any other European city.

Love for Russia Intense

The streets in the majority of towns have been thoroughly cleaned and the most strenuous efforts are being made to help the needy in the face of unexampled difficulties. This reconstruction work is being done partly by the zealous and austere Communists and partly by men and women who have little or no sympathy with the political and social creed of the Bolsheviks. They have an intense love for Russia and for their fellow countrymen. They feel that they must contribute whatever they can give of service or self-sacrifice to the task of building up a new social and industrial life on the ruins of the old, trusting that time and circumstances will bring modifying influences and the restoration of prosperity and happiness.

In all its main aspects Russian life today is in a state of transition. Nicholas Lenin and his fellow rulers admit freely that they have established neither a Communist nor a Socialistic state, and they admit further that the speculation and profiteering which they have been unable to suppress despite the imposition of heavy penalties (because of the combination of war and other con-

ditions) have made their future task more difficult. Nevertheless, they argue, and probably with justice, that if the distribution of necessities had been left completely to private enterprise, as the Mensheviks advocated, large masses of the population, and especially children, would probably have been seriously affected, as they have been in Poland and Vienna.

Menshevik Strong

The government as it exists today is clearly an autocracy, but it is far from being an unlimited one. Its acts are undoubtedly to some extent controlled by the all-Russia Soviet and by the Congress of Trade Unions, but both these bodies represent mainly the Communist opinion of the country. Full freedom of election, even under the Soviet constitution, has not yet been secured. The Soviet system itself is indeed in a transitional state, and advantage is taken of this, and of the nationalist feeling, created by continued outside aggression, to consolidate the position of the government.

Of the opponents of the Bolsheviks, the Cadets, or Capitalists Party, has disappeared as an organized body. The Mensheviks, who stand for a combination of state socialism with rigidly controlled private enterprise, are still strong, especially among the printing operatives and other sections of the trade unionists, but latterly many of the leaders have suggested that any reversion even to partial capitalism would be exceedingly difficult to achieve, and would probably produce chaos and wholesale violent strife in the industrial centers.

One of the best-known leaders, Abramovich, has gone so far as to declare, at a meeting at which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was present, that he had come round to the belief that the dictatorship of the proletariat was justified by the resistance offered to the revolution not only by its opponents in Russia but by the international capitalists who had assisted the counter-revolutionaries. Nevertheless on many points of policy the Mensheviks will continue to oppose the Bolsheviks.

The Social Revolutionaries are still irreconcilable enemies of the government. Their conception of the revolution, for which they agitated so long, was the peasants' revolution, which would open the way to the establishment of free communes and the virtual abolition of the State. They therefore resent bitterly the domination of the industrial proletariat and the centralization and organization of industry on mass production lines, which many of the returned exiles from America, who have imbibed American industrial ideas, are trying to work out. The Bolsheviks naturally dislike all this criticism, but it finds pretty free expression, especially that of the Mensheviks, and unless it is associated definitely with counter-revolutionary plots or activity no very serious efforts are made to suppress it.

The greatest difficulty which will confront the government after peace is restored, apart from the gigantic task of reorganizing transport, industry, and trade, will be the consolidation of the position of the peasants as landowners. The old communes have been replaced by what is virtually individual ownership, although the whole of the land has been nominally nationalized. Each peasant is required to give up to the government his surplus produce above a fixed standard quantity to meet the requirements of his family, but hoarding takes place on an immense scale for speculative trade, because the government can give neither clothes, boots, implements nor general commodities in return for food. Hence the semi-starvation of the towns while the peasant population, speaking broadly, has more food than ever before. The problem of settling these questions in accordance with a Communist program is a source of constant concern and discussion.

SOME CAUSES OF EMIGRATION IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Al Raoudah" publishes an article by Mr. Saoum Kanan (a member of the Administrative Council of the Lebanon) in which the author cites the causes of emigration, and shows them the means by which to combat it. Despair of obtaining the independence of which the people have dreamt so long is a great political fault; this is but a scheme of the enemies of that government which has aided the people to attain their noble end. The high cost of living, the only remedy for which is to enlarge the revictualing bureau, is another cause. The revenue from taxes on carriages, forests, tribunals, and other things should be spent on this work, for this money belongs to the people and not to the government. The stagnation of commercial activities and the lack of funds must also be considered. The best means is to found an agricultural bank which will advance money to proprietors, and to track down all the profiteers who have amassed illegal profits during the war.

Time ought to have been given for the recovery of business among the inhabitants, and before thinking of increasing the taxes. It would have been much more preferable to assure public security, to find work for all, facilitate the means of the proprietors, and make good the budget deficit from the customs' revenues. The Lebanese wish to manifest their desires calmly and sincerely to the representative of the French Republic.

Mr. Saoum concludes by proposing to the Lebanese to name in each caza a delegate to transmit to the general all their requirements, and to explain to him frankly their critical situation. The delegates ought to meet at Beirut to consider all these questions and to communicate the result to the competent authorities.

SOME INDUSTRIAL HOPES OF VICTORIA

New Trade Commissioner in London Says Growth of Many Industries Will Steadily Develop With More Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Shortly after his arrival in London, the new Trade Commissioner for Victoria, S. R. Smith, was called upon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with the object of learning his views on trade matters associated with his new office. Mr. Smith knows Australia intimately, and has traveled in New Zealand and the South Sea Islands. He has been closely identified with colonial trade in its many ramifications all his life, and his opinions were therefore sought with the object of learning the latest developments.

Asked to give his views upon Victorian representation abroad, the Victorian Trade Commissioner said: "The appointment of trade commissioners to take up the duty of advancing the interests of the respective states so represented, is, in my opinion, of so much importance that every care should be taken that only those holding a thorough business training, and a complete knowledge of the capabilities and potentialities of the country presented should be entrusted with this responsibility. Much good should follow the appointment of the right individual, one with full interest in his work, and the welfare and progress of his state at heart, providing, of course, that his work and good intentions are not unintentionally frustrated at headquarters through lack of support at the right time. On the other hand, infinite harm could easily result in sending one inexperienced, in even ordinary commercial methods, to take over such far-reaching commercial responsibilities, just because a little influence is perhaps available to lend support to the proposed appointment."

Many and varied are the qualifications necessary successfully to fill these responsible positions, and the trouble of securing first-class bona fide commercial men is perhaps one reason why the matter has not been more fully developed.

The Right Man Needed

"It certainly must be granted," continued Mr. Smith, "that if a state wishes to secure a footing in a given country, and desires to exploit that country with the object of placing the products of the state on its markets, the full interest of the producer of the state should be closely watched and fully guarded by a representative with thorough commercial ability, and full commercial powers. He should be in a position not only to advise and suggest, but also have power to act. This would be to the mutual advantage of the state and the state's manufacturer or producer, also the overseas client. In this respect it is highly advisable that full ranges of up-to-date samples be made available by the manufacturer and producer in the market that it is intended to capture, so that the official representative is not only in a position to interview would-be purchasers, but able also to produce samples of the goods in question, and, what is of considerable importance also, to be in the position of guaranteeing that the consignment will be up to the purchased standard."

The Trade Commissioner next referred to exhibitions and said that their value in showing the products and manufacturers of the Australian states in thickly populated centers of other countries was unquestionable.

Selling the Goods

"It educates the people," he added, "as to what that state is capable of producing, and in a practical manner advertises the goods you are desirous of selling to the people of the country in which you are exhibiting. The exhibition should be run on sound commercial lines, supported by reliable literature in an attractive form. Good illustrations should be a leading feature, and the literature should be freely and judiciously circulated. Make your prospective client interested in what you have to offer, pay attention to the appearance of the goods you

wish to sell; having sold, give the purchaser exactly what he bought, and repeat business will follow naturally. "To meet today's active competition, frequent exhibition is a necessity, and is beneficial to the exhibitor, for it keeps him up-to-date and fully alive to the requirements of the day; it prevents his methods becoming old-fashioned, and his machinery obsolete. By sound and healthy comparison he is enabled to keep his output, his style, and his general trading methods thoroughly up-to-date."

Mr. Smith was here asked if he would say anything on Australian products. He answered that Australia was among other things noted for its butter. "The butter industry," he continued, "is thoroughly established and factories throughout Victoria help to place this important dairy industry on a sound financial basis, beneficial both to the farmer from a financial point of view, and to the public as consumers. There is a continuous supply of butter of recognized standard and quality, so much so that Victorian brands of butter were largely exported and were in demand on overseas markets; this trade, however, received a temporary check by the recent depletion of dairy stock."

Government Supervision

"The dairy industry, being under strict government supervision, gives the dairy farmer the advantage of official advice by experts in the method of farming. His cattle and premises are regularly inspected and approved in the mutual interest of the owner and the consumer. Assistance and expert advice is given as to pig raising, the class of birds to raise for egg production or table use by the poultry farmer, and useful lectures are given on the best methods to adopt in feeding and market preparation. In these and other branches of livestock farming, assistance is given and has proved to be of decided benefit to the farmer generally."

"The growth of many industries in Victoria will steadily develop with the anticipated addition to her population. One important feature must not be overlooked in the case of the Victorian manufacturer with the desire and intention of placing his goods on the English markets. The British buyer is prepared to pay for a good article, and the quality of the exported article should always be of undoubted character. A well established overseas trade can be very seriously damaged by one inferior consignment. The British public and the British trader, I conclude, remain as conservative as this heading as in the past, while the copying of the designs, methods, or labels of opposing traders to attain advantage at the expense of an established competitor would probably meet with the utter failure such procedure deserved. Commercial morality is still an asset and carries considerable weight with British traders of standing."

The Trade Commissioner was asked to give his views on immigration and its effect on Victorian industries. "With the steady flow of new blood to the Commonwealth of Australia," Mr. Smith answered, "Victoria will in the near future, while absorbing her share of new people from overseas, open out eventually in the manufacture of goods which hitherto the state, for various reasons, has not attempted. The possibilities in this direction are of a most promising character. The raw material for many industries can be drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth. The Victorian climate is decidedly attractive to the settler. With Capital and Labor moving together on a mutual friendly footing, the absence of those disturbing elements which so seriously disorganizes any industrial system, the growth of Victoria as a manufacturing center, really has, in my opinion, unlimited possibilities."

POLICE SERVICE FOR DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Syrie" writes: "We learn that Mr. Carotte, counselor to the High Commissariat for the Police Service and Service of Public Safety, is going to Damascus to organize the above-named services there. The news will certainly be received with pleasure by those who have been able to appreciate the rare professional qualities of Mr. Carotte. The Sherifians, if any remain at Damascus, will find out to whom they are speaking."

SURGEON SEES NO USE IN VIVISECTION

Experiments on Animals Stated Not to Have Given Any Data Which Could Not Have Been Discovered Otherwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Walter R. Hadwen, physician and surgeon, and president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, made a well-reasoned attack against vivisection, the germ theory of disease, and vaccination, in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall, to a public meeting organized by the Manchester branch of the society.

J. Cumling Walters, M. A., editor of The Manchester City News, occupied the chair and in the course of his remarks said that his opposition to vivisection was based mainly on ethical grounds, for, he argued, it was utterly unjust for man to take advantage of his superior powers to inflict pain on defenseless animals who were quite as capable of suffering as was the vivisector himself. Vivisection had not one redeeming feature.

Callousness Caused

Its very methods savored of the worst fronts of cowardice, and the animus in which it was carried on did not end in the laboratory, for the constant repetition of experiments begot a callousness which was bound to express itself in the experimenter's attitude to life generally. The good of humanity was the excuse for vivisection; but from the questions he had asked, from the literature he had read, and from discussions with professional men, he had not learned of any benefit being derived from the practice.

It is a perverted view, continued Mr. Walters, that the human structure and bodily processes can be understood by examining the animal structure, for the right study of man was man. Morals, logic, and facts were against the vivisector, statistics were against him, and sentiment was against him. Vivisection was an offense against laws human, natural, and divine, and the sooner it was ended the better.

Subject Tabooed

Referring to the attitude of certain powerful newspapers, Mr. Walters said that considering that the press boasted of its freedom it was inexplicable that any newspaper should try to prevent freedom of discussion on any subject, but he well remembered the advice given to him by an editor at the beginning of his journalistic career. It was this: "If you want to be a successful journalist avoid four subjects: The Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy, the Deceased Wife's Sis-

ter's Bill, Vivisection and Vaccination. If you must write about them, then take the side of Shakespeare; Bacon is unpopular; oppose the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, and you'll please the church, and in dealing with vivisection and vaccination support the vivisectionists and the vaccinationists." When Mr. Walters asked the editor what his own views were on these subjects the answer was "As a successful editor I haven't any views."

Dr. Hadwen, who has been an anti-vaccination and anti-vivisection campaigner for over 40 years, said in the course of his lecture, that while vivisection was a moral question from start to finish, for man had no right to do evil that good may come, anti-vivisectionists found it necessary to attack vivisection from its so-called scientific side, because of the cowardly hope that some good may be wrung from the agonized bodies of the vivisector's victims. Vivisection had not contributed one single useful fact which could not have been discovered, and in many cases had been discovered, in other ways.

"Mere Pin Pricks"

The fact of the matter is, continued Dr. Hadwen, that the differences between animals and man were so great that it was impossible to argue from one to the other, and to do so was not only futile but dangerous. While it was true that the great majority of experiments performed were inoculation experiments, which the vivisector described as "mere pin pricks," these experiments entail weeks and months of suffering. Last year 76,000 of these experiments were performed, and still there were no results to show.

The germ theory, went on Dr. Hadwen, is that specific germs cause specific diseases, and that the germ must never be found apart from the disease, which if removed from the body and grown in a test-tube, and afterward inoculated into an animal should produce the same disease; yet in no single instance had these rules, known as Koch's postulates, worked out in practice. Even the editor of The Lancet, who is far from being an anti-vivisectionist, has admitted that "these postulates are seldom, if ever, fulfilled." That being so, the whole of the germ theory remains unproved, a fact which makes all those 76,000 experiments both useless and unnecessary. The fact is, declared the doctor, that germs and microbes never caused a single disease. They were, if anything, the results of diseased conditions, and would disappear as fast as those conditions were changed.

Vaccination a Humbug

Dealing with inoculation, Dr. Hadwen gave many instances of injury to soldiers resulting from the practice, which had come under his personal notice, and as to vaccination he was convinced that it was a fraud and a humbug.

In conclusion, Dr. Hadwen told how he had gone to Malta and exposed the claim that vivisection had been the

means of finding the cause and cure for Malta fever. A germ in goat's milk was not the cause, for the cases in the military hospital had fallen from 643 to 123 before the order prohibiting goat's milk was issued. What then was the explanation of this fall? Nothing but the simple removal of the garrison from the insanitary St. Elmo Barracks to new and palatial ones on the top of the hill, and yet in spite of this exposure, which was published in the Contemporary Review, vivisectionists continue to assert that Sir David Bruce's experiments banished Malta fever. "Vivisection," declared the doctor, "is the greatest iniquity and blackest blot in the history of the human race. It has drawn a blank, and its shores are strewn with the wreckage of exploded vivisectional fallacies."

FUTURE PROMISE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—Attention was recently called by Lord Parmoor in the House of Lords, to the constitution of the League of Nations and to the terms of the covenant, his lordship asking to what extent the provisions of the covenant had become operative. It was, he stated, the duty of Great Britain to show that she was in earnest, so as to make the League of Nations a reality, as well as a guarantee of international justice.

Earl Curzon, in reply, stated that Great Britain was not the schoolmaster, still less the policeman of the League. He claimed that the League had done and was doing good work for the pacification of mankind, but he considered that the Supreme Council should complete the task of seeing the peace put into operation. If they attempted prematurely to transfer such duties to that council of the League, Earl Curzon believed they would cause friction and also might bring about a disastrous breakdown of the League itself. The League of Nations had been painfully crippled, he stated, by the defection of America, but every effort was being made to induce her to reverse her decision. To talk about disarmament in the present circumstances was, he considered, foolish.

The question of the Aland Islands had been referred to the council of the League of Nations, Earl Curzon stated, on his own initiative, and the decision had been welcomed by the two nations concerned. The Soviet Government had showed relentless hostility to the League of Nations. When unanimity had been secured in the matter of mandates, the mandates would be referred to the League of Nations for suggestion and conciliatory for modification. There was no cause, in his view, for despondency; on the contrary, he believed that the future of the League of Nations was full of promise.



"Pollyanna" with a flat tire
—There's a good reason for her Cheerfulness

Her car is equipped with a

Weed Chain-Jack

To operate a Weed Chain-Jack, it is not necessary to get down in a cramped, strained position and grovel in mud, grease or dust under a car and work a "handle" that is apt to fly up. To lift a car with the Weed Chain-Jack, simply give a few easy pulls on its endless chain while you stand erect—clear from springs, tire carriers and other projections. To lower a car, pull the chain in opposite direction. Up or down—there's no labor.

Never gets out of order. Quickly adjusted to any required height by lifting the screw and spinning the corrugated "collar" shown in the illustration. Try it yourself—we don't see how you could ever be satisfied with any other jack.

10 Days' Trial

If your dealer does not have them, send \$7.50 for any size for pleasure cars or \$15.00 for the Truck size, and we will send you one, all charges prepaid. For delivery in Canada send \$8.50 for any size for pleasure cars or \$16.00 for the Truck size. Try it 10 days. If not satisfied return it to us and we will refund your money.

Made in Four Sizes

Size	Height When Lowered	Height When Raised	Height When Raised With Aux. Step Up	Price
8 inch	12 1/4 inches	14 1/4 inches	14 1/4 inches	\$ 7.50
10 inch	13 inches	15 1/4 inches	17 1/4 inches	8.50
12 inch	14 inches	16 1/4 inches	No Aux. Step	7.00
12 1/2 inch Truck	15 inches	17 1/4 inches	No Aux. Step	15.00

The 8 inch and 10 inch sizes are made with an auxiliary step as illustrated. When in operative position this step adds two inches to the height of the jack.

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DEXTER
a Lion Collar for Fall which combines smart appearance with the comfort of extreme lightness. It is the newest

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ENGINEERS ACCEPT ADVERSE DECISION

Award of British Industrial Court Refusing Their Application for an Increase in Wages Is Abided by With Loyalty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is a pleasing reflection to learn that in spite of the great disappointment that has arisen in the ranks of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, there is sufficient loyalty inside the movement for an increase in wages to withstand the appeals for "down tools" because of the decision of the Industrial Court, who found that the application for an all-round increase of sixpence per hour for journeymen timeworkers, with corresponding increase on piece-work prices, threepence an hour for apprentices and boys, was "not established."

The demand was submitted by the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation on behalf of 11 trade unions, and it speaks volumes for the manner in which the trades concerned have settled down to sane unionism, that in no single instance throughout the length and breadth of the country has there been a stoppage in consequence of a refusal to grant their demands.

Application a "Tall Order"

The application for an advance of 23s. 6d. per week was regarded even by the extremists as being of a "tall order"; none expected a concession anywhere approaching that figure, although there was a remarkably prevalent feeling in engineering circles that an increase of something between 5s. and 10s. a week would be conceded to them. There were just three main points submitted in justification for an increase, (1) the increase in the cost of living, (2) that greater advances had been given in other trades than granted to the engineering and foundry trades, and (3) that the prosperity of the industry could stand it.

In regard to the first point, it is undoubtedly a fact that the cost of living has continued gradually to rise, and the decision of the court can therefore be clearly understood only by recalling the result of the last hearing, when the engineering employees took strong objection to a clause in the award granting an increase, not upon the cost of living, which was unchanged, but upon the fact that a comparison of the advances granted to other trades revealed the engineers in an unfavorable light, and that the exceedingly favorable and prosperous condition of the industry warranted it.

Court Deserves Praise

In a word, an advance in wages was granted on the two strongest points submitted on the present occasion: the court had intelligently anticipated events. The employers argued that the award was based upon material upon which no evidence was given, and doubted the legality of the decision. It was a moot point, and according to old time methods of settling disputes might have been considered ultra vires.

The work of the Industrial Court has been adequately dealt with in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and its good deeds there emphasized. Indeed, while so much praise has been bestowed upon other government departments which grew up in consequence of the war, showing how the production of guns, shipping or what not, had been increased, there has never been, as far as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is aware, any official appreciation worthy the name of the excellent work accomplished under the able guidance of Sir George, now Lord Asquith.

Sir George and his colleagues created a new atmosphere; they brought to the court a sympathy that had always been lacking in any similar arbitration proceedings, with the result that the British trade union movement, so bitterly hostile to any form of compulsory arbitration, indeed to any form of arbitration by outsiders, as the government department was called, may now be regarded as more or less agreed to state intervention. With a few more years' experience of the Industrial Court, the hostility will have nearly entirely disappeared—with the exception, of course, of the comparatively few "direct actionists" to whom a fight is the joy of life.

Confidence Inspired

It is because of the knowledge of the tremendous impetus given by this body to the policy of arbitration, to the confidence which it has inspired among all sections of responsible trade union officials who have "stated their case" before it, that earnest reformers regard with grave sorrow the government's intention to disturb the court after this month. At all events, the powers that be are strangely silent as to their intentions when the extended period has been reached; being a war measure the court should have ceased to exist some nine months ago and was given a new lease of life at the expressed wish of the trade unions.

If justification for its continued existence was needed, if material evidence was required to prove the regard and esteem with which the department is held in the Labor world, the present conduct of the engineers and allied trades should furnish it. Although over a million people are keenly disappointed that nothing has come their way, there is not a single individual walking the streets in protest.

There is, of course, a dispute among the electricians on the River Thames; they were included in the recent hearing among the others, but the reason for their "downing tools" is in con-

sequence of the refusal of the Ship Repairs' Association in the Port of London to concede the same rates as are paid for the same class of work in the building trades, namely, 2s. 3d. per hour. In true characteristic style, the members of this union, and contrary to the advice of their national executive, declared for a walkout without giving the employers time or opportunity to consider the matter.

Action Regretted

It is no exaggeration to say that this association of employers rank among the best in the country among trade union officials as to the conditions of working and general treatment of their workpeople, and the action of the Electrical Trade Union is deeply regretted by the boiler-makers, shipwrights, engineers and others who still remain at work despite appeals to make common cause in a general demand and cessation of work.

It is many months now since the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that other trades were "getting tired" of the tactics and policy of the electricians who, by "cutting off the juice"—to use their favorite expression—compelled others to walk the streets. On the present occasion a joint committee of ship repairers intimated to the management that providing no new electrical work was proceeded with there would be no objection to the firm's staff starting the motors to keep the engineering and boiler-making tools and machinery in motion, thereby enabling these trades to carry on.

This is the first serious reverse to be chalked up against the electricians and explains somewhat a growing desire to return to work in accordance with the offer of the Employers' Association, who will then negotiate with them.

WORK OF LIBERALS IN CANADA SET FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

RENFREW, Ontario.—Before an audience of 2000 people the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Opposition, appealed to all men of Liberal thought to join forces together for the ultimate formation of a democratic government, and a representative Parliament. Mr. King declared that both labor and farmers should enter politics, but not as a class. "Because," he said, "if one class gains ground it will create jealousy which will prove disastrous to both, and will lead to dissensions among the ranks of the progressives." He invited both groups to join hands with the Liberals, whose record in the past he declared had been one of progress, and whose ideals and policies were those of true democracy. "The Liberals," he declared, "are ready to put into effect the lessons which the war has taught."

Mr. King dealt at some length with the attitude of Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, in describing all progressives who disagreed with him as "wreckers" and enemies of constituted authority. "Toryism," he said, "which is the reverse of toleration now belongs to a past century. The result of the war has been that the heart of humanity has been stirred to its depths, and at this moment there are arising different movements typifying that unrest. The labor and farmer movements are but an expression of Liberalism in its truest form. The work of Liberalism is to gather together those who are out for democratic government. The labor movement has been formed to represent every branch of labor, and give expression to the ideas of labor all over the country. This is truly democratic. The farmer movement had its genesis for similar reasons. Liberalism stands for government by the people, and of the people. As for the present government, no man in Canada had had a word to say either as to its name, its policies, or its leader. It is not government by the people. It was for the people to say who were the "wreckers" and "destroyers," and Mr. Meighen should go to the people and give them a chance to decide.

Referring to fiscal matters Mr. King said: "We say that the tariff is going to be necessary for some time to come in this country. The government can try and raise the money to defray our enormous debt by direct taxation, by luxury and other taxes, but it would defeat its own ends. Money must be raised from customs. I do not deem it honest to talk of free trade at the present time, no matter what our principles have been in the past about free trade between countries. But the tariff can be arranged to serve the interest of the consumer and producer, rather than the interest of privileged groups. Reductions should be made on the necessities of life."

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HOUSE OF LORDS IN A DEFIANT MOOD

Result of Vote on Dyer Case on Motion Is Directly Adverse to Findings of Hunter Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WESTMINSTER, England.—By a majority of 43 votes, the House of Lords recently carried the motion of Viscount Finlay, the former Lord Chancellor, condemning the government's conduct of General Dyer's case, describing its action as unjust to that officer, and that such action has established a precedent which would be dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of rebellion.

The result of the voting in the House of Lords was 129 for the motion and 86 against it, a result directly adverse to the findings of the Hunter Commission, the government of India, the Army Council and the House of Commons, all of whom condemned General Dyer's action at Amritsar in no unambiguous terms.

Producing Moral Effect

In the debate the government's action was defended by Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies. While Viscount Milner admitted that the position at Amritsar was one of extraordinary gravity, it was, he considered, possible, though by no means certain, that the crowd which General Dyer had attacked, and which he had undoubtedly the right to disperse, might not have been dispersed without some bloodshed. Viscount Milner pointed out that General Dyer had admitted on his own statement that he had fired, and continued firing, on the crowd in order to produce a moral effect on the Punjab. This action he characterized as "Prussian" and he considered that General Dyer had undoubtedly committed the most frightful error of judgment, which had involved dreadful consequences.

Lord Sumner stated that he was sure that no one supporting the motion desired that there should be one standard of justice for Europeans and another one for Indians. It was rather the desire of all that the law should be administered fairly and equally to all citizens of the British Empire. His Lordship claimed that what General Dyer did should be viewed in the light of two prominent considerations. First, that he alone saw things as they were when action had to be taken; and second, that he was one of a long file of officers who now and hereafter would be called upon to meet similar situations, and upon whose firmness and judgment great and fateful events must depend.

Force of Necessity

To characterize the action of General Dyer as "Prussian," his Lordship said was facile, but not convincing. The real question was the conduct of General Dyer and his treatment by the government. When the general had thrown upon him both the military and civil control of Amritsar and its neighborhood, he was face to face with a rebellion. It was not simply a question of dispersing a riotous assembly. It was an impatient and a planned rebellion. It would have been easy for General Dyer to shirk his responsibility, to telegraph and wait for further instructions. He had not to wait for instructions, however; he already had them in these words: "Your instructions are to use force if necessary."

Earl Curzon, concluding the debate for the government, said he considered that the evidence was irresistible that General Dyer, in respect of the crawling order, although he had acted under extreme provocation, had been unfortunately guilty of an act which it was impossible to excuse, and one which was intended to humiliate. While one could not, he agreed, lay down what another might do under like circumstances, that proclamation, his Lordship considered, indicated a lack of balance of mind and soundness of judgment on the part of General Dyer.

The debate concluded in the motion being carried as stated.

SERMONS IN ENGLISH BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Evangelical Church of Lenzburg, Illinois, by vote has decided to bar English ser-

mons from the church. It had been proposed by the younger members that a sermon be preached once a month in English. The congregation has been German for 50 years. The older members insisted that all sermons be continued in German.

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COAL SUPPLY IS KEY PROBLEM OF EUROPE

Miners' Congress Asks That Office for Proper Coal Distribution Be Set Up Under International Labor Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Albert Thomas, who is the director of the International Labor Organization set up at the same time and in connection with the League of Nations, is by no means pessimistic about the future of this body. Naturally the adhesion of America to the League, which is, however, separate in its functions, is desired; but the French labor leader who was appointed to this important post and who directs international negotiations in which labor and governmental questions are concerned, is certain that the utility of the bureau will become more and more evident.

Organizations which

NEW ZEALANDERS MAY UNITE LODGES

If New Plan for Masonic Amalgamation Succeeds, There Will Be Only Lodges Owing Allegiance to the Grand Lodge

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—When the Prince of Wales visited New Zealand recently he was presented with a handsome scroll addressed by the Masonic brethren of that colony. The address was very artistically designed on vellum. At the head was shown the All-Seeing Eye, enclosed in the square and compasses. The pillars at each side were entwined with lilies and pomegranates in their natural coloring, while Masonic emblems were neatly displayed in the borders. The New Zealand coat of arms was depicted at the foot of the scroll, the title and text being engrossed in pleasing colors, and the address backed and edged with white silk and mounted on highly polished honeysuckle rollers, with decorative mounts. The whole design was emblematic of the craft and executed with rare perfection and fidelity. It was presented to the Prince by the grand master and grand secretary of New Zealand.

For the first time in 105 years the Grand Master, (H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught), has paid a visit to the meetings of the board of general purposes, sometimes described, and rightly, the cabinet of Masonic government. He is, of course, an ex-officio member of that body, but as its function is administrative and recommendatory, it is seldom that he or the grand master or the deputy grand master are present at its deliberations. His visit was mainly occupied with thanking and congratulating the members of that elective body for the excellent work they had undertaken in recent years to the advantage of the craft and particularly for the energy they were displaying in the endeavor to realize the wish expressed by the grand master that a sum sufficient for the erection of a central home for Freemasonry in England as a memorial for fallen brethren should be raised.

Masons at Plymouth

A series of Masonic gatherings will be held at Plymouth soon, at which the American brethren attending the Mayflower celebrations will be the guests. The program will take the form of an interesting Masonic souvenir, with a specially designed cover, an introduction by the Assistant Provincial Grand Master of Devonshire, a brief history of the old lodges of Plymouth, and a list in detail of the Masonic meetings during the week. Mr. Linnell, the American consul at Plymouth, who is a member of the order, has kindly promised to assist in appointing the visitors among the various lodge meetings.

A scheme for Masonic amalgamation in New Zealand is now receiving attention. At present there is an independent Grand Lodge of New Zealand in addition to district grand lodges under the English, Irish and Scottish constitutions, and if the new scheme is successful there will be no Masonic lodges there, except those which owe allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. Thomas Ross, who has just been elected grand master in succession to Mr. Justice Herdman, is taking a keen personal interest in the matter and is confident that success will attend his efforts.

A Controversy Ended

New Zealand has doubtless been led to take this step, or rather, put into activity a suggestion made some years since, by the accomplishment of a similar action, after many years' labor and controversy, by the Queensland Freemasons, where there have been for many years three different Masonic jurisdictions in operation. A meeting has recently been organized which was attended by nearly 200 lawfully accredited delegates, representing 90 per cent of all the lodges in Queensland. At this meeting the Grand Lodge of Queensland was constituted, and the brethren elected and installed Alexander Corrie, until then the District Grand Master of Queensland under the English jurisdiction, as the primus grand master of the newly constituted body. Recognition of this grand lodge has now been accorded by the English and Scottish grand lodges and a satisfactory termination to the many years' controversy has at last been reached.

Mark Masonry in Essex has made strides during the past year. The returns from the lodges, at the annual meeting held within the past few days, recorded 42 advancements and one joining meeting, the present strength of the Province being 220 as compared with 302 on the previous year's return, this membership being distributed among nine lodges. Every lodge has added to its membership roll, while two Royal Ark Mariner lodges have also been formed during the year.

A lodge to meet at Willesden, one of the northern suburbs of London, has just been consecrated by the grand secretary. It will be known as the Mapebury Lodge, the designation being appropriately derived from the Manor of Mapebury, whose ecclesiastical and other historical records date back to the twelfth century. The first master is Col. Charles Pinkham, the member of Parliament for the division.

Growth in Scotland

A lodge has also been consecrated in Stepps, No. 1213 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, J. Rae-side Auld, a well-known local magistrate, being installed as the first master. Some idea of the rapid growth of Freemasonry in Scotland was conveyed by one of the speakers, who had authority for his statement. He said

that during the past 18 months from 1000 to 1200 members had been added to the register every week, but the Grand Lodge of Scotland had aimed at spreading its lodges rather than in having a very large number of members in any one lodge. He claimed also that Freemasonry in Scotland was more practical than in England, as the work north of the Tweed consisted, in part, of stripping Masonry of the trappings that adorn English ceremonial, keeping strictly to essentials. Another interesting statement was that in the city of Dublin there are no fewer than 40 Masonic lodges.

A Masonic memorial has just been erected in Wells Cathedral to the Freemasons of the Province of Somerset—25 in all—who fell in the great war of 1914-18. It consists of a brass tablet inscribed with the names of those who made the sacrifice, together with two finely sculptured figures of St. George and St. David, which are placed in niches above the high altar in the choir. The presentation was made on behalf of the Province by the Provincial Grand Master, Col. William Long; the address to the brethren, of whom there was a very large number, was given by the Bishop of Taunton; and the prayers were read by Bishop Stirling and Archdeacon Farrer, all members of the order, the last named being grand chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ONTARIO CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Prohibition workers in Ontario are benefiting by the gratuitous publicity campaign which is being waged in their behalf by almost every newspaper in the Province. While the campaign is not directly endorsing the mission of the temperance forces, it is dealing powerfully and bitter blows at the illicit liquor traffic which is defying the Ontario Temperance Act. It had been confidently expected in this Province that a referendum on the total abolition of liquor imports would be taken in Ontario during the month of October, but a last moment's reprieve by the federal Administration decided to postpone the plebiscite until April, 1921. This postponement was greeted by a sweeping wave of condemnation from both the press and the public, and the charge frankly made that the liquor interests had gained Ottawa's "ear."

Under the editorial caption of "A Reproach to Canada," the Toronto Globe now says: "The good name of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada continues to be smirched by the creatures, high and low, who succumb to the temptation of dazling profits in the illicit sale of liquor." It then points to the conviction of the Mayor and the postmaster of Rainy River, Ontario, on charges of violating the temperance ordinances, who were freed upon payment of fines. The American national prohibition legislation is held up for a high tribute, and the fear expressed that such a nationally beneficial measure should be jeopardized by the overflow of the illicit traffic over the international boundary line. The Globe, in common with the majority of the press, is persistent in its demands that the Attorney-General of Ontario should exert every possible influence upon police magistrates to secure the imposition of prison terms upon all liquor law offenders.

CANADA TO CONTEST NEW TELEPHONE RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It was decided at the meeting of representatives of the Canadian Union of Municipalities held in Montreal that they should unite in contesting the proposed increased rates by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. There were present delegates from all the leading cities and towns of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It is proposed by the company to institute the "measured service," the system of charging according to the number of calls, and their new tariff has been filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners for the necessary authority to put it into effect. The fight of the municipalities will, therefore, be made before the Railway Commissioners.

As a result of the meeting, a committee of five members, representing Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the five cities most affected by the proposed new rates, was appointed. It was also arranged that an advisory committee representing all the municipalities in the union should be appointed, with each municipality appointing its own member, such members not to sit on the executive committee but to work in an advisory capacity with the main committee, so that each municipality would be represented in the case. It was further decided that while the main brunt of the expense of fighting the proposed rates would necessarily fall on the larger cities, the other municipalities should take their share of the expense on a pro rata basis, and have their proper representation in the work. The general program will be to retain experts competent to advise on the legal, financial and technical features of the telephone service, so as to present a comprehensive and united case for the municipalities at the hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners. In the meantime Montreal will be the headquarters of the campaign, the committee having been accorded the use of the Administrative Chambers at the City Hall.

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THE GYPSIES OF THE TRIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the eve of a journey to Seville the program of proceedings and investigations may be discussed with Spaniards, or with Anglo-Saxons, claiming freedom from the prejudices of these peninsula people as well as a greater knowledge. And after considering the Giralda, the Calle de las Sierpes, the general wonder and beauty that characterizes glorious Seville, the company of counselors reach at last a subject that can no more be shirked! The Triana, which is the name of the trans-Guadalquivir barrio near to that place where the great

dalquivir. Moving along this paseo we espy the entrance to the Plaza de Toros and that awakes the imagination, even if it had been lagging. We are in Carmen land! Carmen was gitana of gitanas! Here within a radius of a thousand yards or so was her sphere of action, for at the other end of this same paseo is the famous factory out of which—according to the officials for the wrong she had done. Here is the Plaza de Toros outside which, with Don José, the last scene was enacted. And over the bridge is the Triana where Carmen lived, for it is there that all the gypsies live. There is nothing to be gained by lingering this side of the river, for even out there at the factory for example there are no more Carmens,

not been immune from the general Sevillian tendency toward beautification, for here as elsewhere we find occasionally flowers trailing from the balconies. And there is no mistaking the gypsy women when we meet them. One finds them at times, a child or two at their skirts, with baskets in their hands going to roast chestnuts and sell them to passers-by on the other side of the river.

At the Jam Factories

To get into the quarter one may turn round to the right past the market on crossing the bridge and then by the Calle San Jorge round to the long Castilla, along which one may walk through a certain ugliness and meanness up to the very edge of the Triana and there for a moment gaze



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

A drawing of musicians by Watteau

Trajan of the Romans was born, is mentioned in undertones, as to warn the wanderer impelled by his own overwhelming curiosity to pry into places with strange manner and customs, to which he may be barely or even not at all welcome.

"Well," is the advice given, "if you must go into the Triana, then do so, but do not hold us responsible for anything that may happen. And leave your valuables in the hotel." The point of all this, of course, is that at the present time, as for centuries past, the gypsies live here in force. Here indeed is their strongest colony in all Spain, and hence it is to be argued that this is a veritable metropolis of the gypsies, almost a capital of their race, if these eastern wanderers who know not whence they came are capable of having a capital of their own.

And we are always told that these gypsies are the very worst of people—that moreover they have as their constant and intimate associates in the Triana all the worst characters of Seville—which is saying something—also the bull-fighting community. Much of this is nonsense now. Once indeed it might have been true, and traditions in these matters pass slowly, but the Triana today, though in a manner as interesting as ever it was, is not a place which need give the inquirer doubts as to its safety; always assuming—and this is important—that he puts a bold front on it all, and at the suspicion of what he considers trouble does not slide or creep or run away. To have satisfactory dealings with the gypsy people you must stand up to them.

They have their own special occupations; there cannot be a doubt that they go into the city at night and do more than their average share of the robberies. Their women still tell fortunes, but there is a tendency to devote less attention to this form of industry, and two or three of the gitanas to whom we spoke affected to think little of it. On the other hand it is the mark of the modern gypsy to try to sell you stupid little things that you do not want and to exercise the peculiar gypsy-like art of persuasion in the process.

They are rougher, ruder streets in the Triana than in the other parts of Seville, but even the gypsies have

refreshingly upon the green plains beyond. And near the end of such a stroll one may encounter a jam factory of sorts where there are numbers of young girls employed. No mistaking them, their jauntiness, their haughtiness, flowers in their hair, the manner, the bearing of the gitana. Hereabouts, after much rough walking, a loosening in the sole of a shoe caused one to look round for some kind of a cobbler. There was one at an open door; he was approached and agreed to do the job while we waited for him. Taking a seat in his rough workshop we talked to him. Yes, he was gitano. Impelled by memories of Borrow, we talked intimately to the fellow, called him "brother." It went well; he spoke at ease. The times of the poor gypsies had changed, he complained. They were not themselves; they mixed too much with the common people, they absorbed their manners, they became almost like them. They were really honest, and so on. The job was finished. How much? "Treinta centimos, señor," but one could give this specimen of the new gypsies no less than a peseta, and there was a "Vaya con Dios!" as one turned the back upon him. It is a new world of gypsies.

Now in Granada it is very different. Not that there also the gypsies do not tend toward the general civilization. They have the reputation of being the

most honest gypsies it might ever be one's fortune to encounter in many wanderings through Spain, the most highly respectable people, who work in the city like most others and who, if they rob and cheat, are specially adept in keeping their secrets hidden. The stranger is told that he may wander through their quarter with jewelry openly displayed and need fear no molestation.

Nevertheless, as the result of practical experience, he may be warned against accepting this advice of the apologists of the gypsies. The Granadan gypsies are a class of their own, they live in caves dug out of the side of a hill in a ravine all along a rough road known as the Camino del Sacro Monte, and when the stranger enters these gypsy precincts there is a guardian of the law who offers to attend him, and it is best that the offer should be accepted, even if it is only for the feeling of confidence and self-assurance that is thus afforded. The mind flies back to readings in early history of tales of primitive man as one looks upon these real caves in which these people live, some of them with doors hinged on, others with rough curtains hanging in the front.

In some of them work is going on. There is hammering and forging done here by the men, and shearing of mules. A crowd of the young women and children surround the visitor and pester him unceasingly. He is implored to have pity on the poor gypsies, to let them examine his fate as it is written on his hands, and there is one gypsy woman, conspicuous among all the others, one who has not been without beauty in her day and now attires herself more elegantly and brightly than the others with a shawl of vivid colors about her head, who is specially importunate and with a certain gentleness in her insistence and a softness in her voice which is hard to resist. She has a number of little toy-like things, tiny doll's baskets and baby pots and pans made of metal, that she tries to force upon us. They will all suggest that they should dance to you as only the gypsies can dance—the real thing. And they are jealous of this dance; to see it one must approach, with a certain deference, Captain Pepe Amaya at the first cave on entering the ravine and he will arrange the show, but only on payment of a handsome fee, some 40 pesetas or something of that kind. It is a good enough gitana dance in its way, but the 40 pesetas are better worth having.

MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The success in London of "The Beggar's Opera," revived by Mr. Frederick Austin in cooperation with Mr. Nigel Playfair, has been so great that a provincial tour of the work is contemplated. It is said that the opera was the outcome of a remark of Swift's that "a Newgate pastoral might be made a pretty thing." Gay seized the idea and wrote the work round a highwayman, while Dr. Pepusch arranged the music from traditional and popular tunes that fitted Gay's words and diverting wit. Many of these are very beautiful and all are refreshing in their thoroughly British idiom. The opera was originally produced by Rich at his theater in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was a great success, being performed 62 times during the first season, and the English ballad opera, so popular in the eighteenth century, was built on that foundation. Financially the production exceeded all expectations, giving rise to the famous quip, that "The Beggar's Opera" made Gay rich and Rich gay.

If a national council of music for Wales is to be enabled to do its best work, support must be received from local bodies throughout the principality. By this is meant not so much financial help as an endeavor to stimulate locally every kind of musical activity. The Montgomeryshire Recreation Association has set a good example in this respect. It has decided to appoint for the country an organizer of music, in whose hands it will rest to make preparations for an annual musical festival on the model of Harlech. He will also be required to compile and edit an annual issue of music for use at the festival; to hold lectures and organize classes in the appreciation of music; to teach and arrange for the teaching of orchestral music by means of small chamber music groups and otherwise; to select, control, and distribute a central library of musical works, standard books on music, and choral music, and generally to render such assistance to the schools as may be arranged with the local education authority, and to cooperate with all musical activities in the county. Since branches of the association exist at all the towns and villages in Montgomeryshire, it is hoped in this way to reach the entire population of the county.

The organizer is expected to work in conjunction with the director of the national council of music (Dr. Walford Davies), and thus his efforts can be made to harmonize with any schemes which may be set on foot by other counties. If they could all be induced to take as part in village and school activities of this nature, the possibilities of musical education in Wales would appear to be almost unbounded. It is understood that so far from there being any backwardness to adopt the proposals of these Montgomeryshire pioneers, they were received with acclamation at a recent meeting of the county association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine has just taken over the first of the large new freight carriers built for the government this year by the Canadian Vickers Limited at the Maisonneuve yards, Montreal. The vessel is the Canadian Victor and is of the 1920 type, being larger than the others now sailing. Her tonnage is 8400 gross. The Canadian Victor will, for the present, run between Montreal and Liverpool, having been added to the Atlantic fleet. Within a few days the first freighter of the new government line to India and the Far East will leave Montreal port, namely the Canadian Pioneer. This is one of the longest trading voyages ever taken by a Canadian freighter. The Canadian Pioneer will call at all the intermediate points between Montreal and Ceylon and Java. En route she will deliver Canadian flour in Greece, and after passing through the Suez Canal will call at Colombo and Batavia. The latter point, in Java, will be her last port of call. The government freighter's cargo consists largely of automobiles, pulp paper and Canadian food produce. It is planned for her to pick up sufficient cargo in the East Indies to enable her to come home by the Suez Canal. The Pioneer will be followed by another government freighter, to be detailed later for the new service.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—A recent order from the provincial Board of Health, that any drugless healer attending anyone suffering from a so-called contagious disease shall be quarantined as an ordinary "contact," has aroused considerable opposition here. The ruling may be fought on the ground that it sets a precedent tending to restrict operations of drugless healers further in the future. Christian Scientists are understood to be affected by the order. An official test case may result if the order should be applied.

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MOVE TO QUARANTINE DRUGLESS HEALERS

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BRITISH OIL
SHARES ACTIVE

Leading Issues in London Have
Advanced Considerably Since
the Close of the War—Mexi-
can Eagle Common the Feature

NEW YORK, New York.—Since the close of the war oil shares in London have advanced in price considerably. On August 20 leading issues showed gains of from 9 per cent to 44 1/2 per cent over pre-war quotations.

Mexican Eagle oil common was the feature of the advance, the price in London on August 20 being the equivalent of \$38.75 a share at prevailing exchange rates, an increase of \$32.50 a share, or 44 1/2 per cent, compared with \$6.25 at the outbreak of the war.

Lobitos oil fields, which operates in the Peruvian oil fields, selling its output to the International Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, shows a good advance, its stock selling at 15 1/2, a gain of 5%, or 193 per cent over the July, 1914, price. Burmah Oil (California) also shows good gains, amounting to 112 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows prices of leading oil securities traded in London, as of August 20 and July, 1914. Prices are American equivalents in dollars, figured on the basis of \$3.60 to the pound.

Company	Aug. 20, 1920	July, 1914	Change
Sh. Tex. & Trd.	11 1/2	14 1/4	+ 2 3/8
Am. Oil & Gas	11 1/2	14 1/4	+ 2 3/8
Brit. Pet. 10th	11 1/2	14 1/4	+ 2 3/8
Burmah Oil	15 1/2	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Kn. R. O. 10th	15 1/2	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Lobitos O. 10th	15 1/2	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Mex. E. O. 10th	15 1/2	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Rio C. O. 10th	15 1/2	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Roy. Dutch	100 1/2	24 1/2	+ 75 1/2
Ven. O. Co.	11 1/2	9 1/4	+ 2 1/4

*Royal Dutch American share equal to one-third of 100 form share traded in London. American Shell share equal to two 1/2 shares.

The Royal Dutch Company, Shell Transport & Trading, Mexican Eagle Oil, and Anglo-Persian Oil have given subscription rights at par since the close of the war. The Burmah Oil Company recently declared an 80 per cent stock dividend.

An interesting development in regard to foreign oil shares is the recent spectacular advance in prices on the Berlin Bourse in stocks of those oil companies which expect compensation for losses during the war. Steaua Romana Petroleum Company, the acquisition of which was said to have been under negotiation by Dutch-Shell interests, jumped from below par value to more than four times its par value in one month.

TRADE IN PROCESS
OF READJUSTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A strong belief in a gradual and natural readjustment of business conditions without financial disorder or any sudden economic calamity is expressed by the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its semi-annual bulletin on crop and general business conditions.

Tight money, unrest of labor, the loosened bonds in some phases of the social life, the Russian-Poland war, enumerated as disturbing business factors, but in the opinion of the committee there is no need to become panicky over any of these matters.

The committee finds a widespread feeling that business will probably continue good for the remainder of the year.

"Amid all the cross currents and eddies of the industrial situation a definite trend seems to be slowly developing toward a gradually increasing gain of supply upon demand and a somewhat lower level of prices," the committee reports. "In textiles and in some manufactures of leather there has been a decrease in production and lower prices."

"Here and there mills have shut down. Here and there they are running on reduced time. It is a scattered and local matter rather than a general proposition. What will happen next is exciting much interest and many prophecies on both sides of the question."

SITUATION DOES NOT
WARRANT PESSIMISM

NEW YORK, New York.—Sir Robert Liddell, a leading linen manufacturer of Ireland, who has been looking over the linen situation in the United States for the last two weeks, said just before sailing on his return voyage:

"America is too pessimistic over the present linen, woolen and general textile situation. There is nothing to warrant such pessimism. Even though exports are temporarily eliminated, the United States has an outlook for a large domestic business. I did considerable business during my short stay here."

"It is my opinion linen prices will remain firm. There will be slight fluctuations, but I do not think linen prices will be off more than 10 per cent in the next three years."

HENDEE MANUFACTURING
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—From preliminary figures at hand it is estimated that the Hendee Manufacturing Company earned net profits in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1920, of \$8 a share on its 100,000 shares of common stock. This is after taxes and considering the fact that operations during the fiscal period were interrupted by sporadic labor troubles, the showing is exceptionally good.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Am. Int. Corp.	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Am. Loco.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Am. Sugar	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Am. Woolen	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Albion	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Algonquin	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Bald. Loco.	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Bald. Steel	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Cent. Leather	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Chandler	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
C. M. & St. P.	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Corn Products	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Cuba Cane	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Crucible Steel	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Erie	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Gen. Elec.	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Goodrich	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Int. Paper	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Invisible Oil	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Marine	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Marine	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
do pfd	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Mex. Pet.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Midvale	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Mo. Pacific	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
N. Y. Cent.	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Pan. Am. Pet.	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Penn.	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Pierce Arrow	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Reading	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Roy. Dutch	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Sinclair	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
So. Pac.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
So. Ry.	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
St. L. & S. F.	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Tex. & Pac.	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Trans. Oil	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
U. S. Pac.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
U. S. Realty	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
U. S. Rubber	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Utah Copper	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Westinghouse	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wills-Over	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Total sales	757,800			

Liberty Bonds	Open	High	Low	Last
do 1st 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 2d 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 3d 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 4th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 5th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 6th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 7th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 8th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 9th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00
do 10th 4s	80.00	80.06	80.00	80.00

Boston Stocks	Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv.	Dec.
Am. Tel.	87 1/4	1/4	
A. A. Ch. com.	78 1/4		
Am. Hoach	1 1/4		
Am. Wool pfd	55 1/4		
Am. Zinc	12 1/4		
Arizona	10 1/4		
Booth Fish	10 1/4		
Boston Elev.	6 1/4		
Boston & Me.	3 1/4		
Butte	3 1/4		
Cal. & Arizona	5 1/4		
Cal. & Hecla	5 1/4		
Copper Range	2 1/4		
Davis-Dale	2 1/4		
East Butte	2 1/4		
Elder	2 1/4		
Fairbanks	2 1/4		
Granby	2 1/4		
Gray & Davis	2 1/4		
Green-Camp	2 1/4		
I. Creek com.	2 1/4		
Isle Royale	2 1/4		
Lake Copper	2 1/4		
Mass. Elec. pfd	2 1/4		
May-Old Colony	2 1/4		
Miami	2 1/4		
Mohawk	2 1/4		
Mullins Body	2 1/4		
N. Y. N. H. & H.	2 1/4		
Northern Butte	2 1/4		
Old Dominion	2 1/4		
Osceola	2 1/4		
Pack & Bing	2 1/4		
Pond Creek	2 1/4		
Root & Van Der	2 1/4		
Stewart	2 1/4		
Swift & Co.	2 1/4		
United Fruit	2 1/4		
United Shoe	2 1/4		
U. S. Smelting	2 1/4		

NEW YORK CURB	Stocks	Bid	Asked
Albion	82 1/4		
Algonquin	82 1/4		
Am. Loco.	94 1/4		
Am. Sugar	110 1/4		
Am. Tel. & Tel.	110 1/4		
Am. Woolen	87 1/4		
Albion	82 1/4		
Algonquin	82 1/4		
Am. Loco.	94 1/4		
Am. Sugar	110 1/4		
Am. Tel. & Tel.	110 1/4		
Am. Woolen	87 1/4		

NEW YORK BOARD	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat	2.35 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4
March	2.30 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4
Corn	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4
Dec.	1.17 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4
May	1.14 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4
Oats	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4
Dec.	.64 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4
May	.63 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4
Pork	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Oct.	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Lard	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62
Sept.	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62

CHICAGO BOARD	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat	2.35 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4	2.40 1/4
March	2.30 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.37 1/4
Corn	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4
Dec.	1.17 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4
May	1.14 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4
Oats	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4
Dec.	.64 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4
May	.63 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4
Pork	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Oct.	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Lard	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62
Sept.	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Bar silver	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4
Oct.	1.17 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4
May	1.14 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4
Oats	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4
Dec.	.64 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4
May	.63 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4
Pork	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Oct.	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Lard	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62
Sept.	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Bar silver	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4
Oct.	1.17 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4
May	1.14 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4
Oats	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4
Dec.	.64 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4
May	.63 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4
Pork	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Oct.	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Lard	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62
Sept.	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Bar silver	1.18 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4	1.20 1/4
Oct.	1.17 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.19 1/4
May	1.14 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4	1.16 1/4
Oats	.65 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4	.66 1/4
Dec.	.64 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4	.65 1/4
May	.63 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4	.64 1/4
Pork	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Oct.	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Lard	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62
Sept.	18.62	18.15	18.62	18.62	18.62

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Doors and Doorways

Whatever the building may be, there is no question but that one of its most important features, from every point of view, is the doorway. It is an expressive feature, too. A closed door is capable of seeming the most unbecoming, just as the doorway of a house may seem to offer a first promise of the welcome to be met. Both door and doorway may be decorative objects, and it is not necessary that to achieve this, they should be especially elaborate. Among the most famous doors in the world are the so-called "Gates of Paradise," the bronze doors which form one of the entrances to the old colored marble Baptistery of Florence, which owe their name to their surpassing beauty. Each panel of these doors is a work of art, seldom to be seen outside of a museum or a great art collection, yet here, fortunately, they still hang in the spot for which long ago they were designed and destined, facing the street and all the traffic of modern Florence as, many years ago, they faced the passers-by in the medieval city.

Such doors are necessarily things apart. To descend from such heights to the subject of the doors of dwelling houses, it will be found that the early medieval doors were generally small and fairly simple, meant for strictly practical purposes, and generally provided with some means of defense. The doors of the Norman period were round headed, while, with the thirteenth century, came the doorway with a pointed arch, and, with the fourteenth century, the ogee arch made its appearance, with its slightly flattened effect.

The Renaissance period brought the pillared and pedimented doorway. Late sixteenth century doorways were often inclosed within a porch, entered by a round-headed arch under a frieze or cornice. English eighteenth century doorways, belonging to houses with any pretensions to importance, generally had doorways which boasted a pediment, sometimes broken in the middle, rather after the fashion of the mahogany bookcases and bureaux, made in this century. Other doorways of the period had a huge shell over them and sometimes the door was surmounted by a fanlight, protected by a pillared porch. With the variation of the form of the doorways, came differences in the fashion of the doors. Some of the old English doors were formed of narrow planks, placed side by side; others are ornamented by elaborate designs of iron work, generally flowing from the ends of the hinges and frequently covering the greater part of the door. The later doors depended on carefully proportioned paneling for their effect.

As to interior doors, a prominent and distinguished place must be allotted to the splendid old polished mahogany doors, which are such a feature of some old English houses. The reddish color of the mahogany is something of a tie, when it comes to the choice of a scheme of decoration, but, in combination with mahogany or satin wood furniture of the same period, they are delightful. Then, there are the old oak doors, which certainly look their best when they are found in oak paneled rooms of contemporary date.

When doors, such as these, or made of other fine woods, are not to be had, modern decorators will sometimes gain a most excellent effect by means of a good color scheme, carried out in the paint; and, in this way, a room may achieve an effect of great distinction by simple means. Whenever it is possible, it is as well to have the doors in a house designed by the architect who builds it, for there is an immense difference between such doors and those of the ready-made variety. Door furniture, in the shape of handles, knockers, and so on, is almost a subject in itself, but the main points to be remembered are that it should be well designed, and made of good materials, however simple it may be, and in keeping with the style of the door and of the house.

Traveler's Comforts

The day of the simple knapsack is over, as are the ways of leisurely travelers, who love to see the world afoot. Only a few of the initiated remain. The general mass of people have a desire for journeying, it is true, but journeying at full speed, whether it be by train, by automobile, or by boat, and the knapsack, which once did such faithful duty, has long been replaced by trunks and bags and automobile kits and dressing cases that are devised to make traveling as easy, compact, and luxurious as possible.

Luggage of every description can be had to fit every convenience and need, from the less expensive reed and cane suitcases, to the perfected wardrobe trunk, equipped with every convenience to make packing an easy task. Automobiles have opened new avenues for developing ingenious devices. There are auto ramblers, who never seek or depend upon the shelter of hotels, but make of their car a habitation by night as well as day. Their hostelry is the wayside, for they have equipped themselves with an auto tent, cooking outfit, bedding, and food, which are packed in duffel bags equally distributed on the running board of the car. This equipment contains every requisite for a complete camp. The auto tent provides more head room and floor space than the ordinary tent, and has a fly which can be carried out and fastened to the car, thus making the car a part of the shelter. Thermos bottles and thermos food jars keep food and liquids in perfect condition, whether the temperature is hot or cold, and luncheon boxes have been designed to get the daintiest results. Their prices vary according to mate-

rial, size, and the completeness of their contents.

Of the comforts of the wardrobe trunk one need not speak. They are already well known, for such a trunk is as easy to pack as it is to adjust clothes upon a hanger, and put them in a closet. For those who possess many articles of apparel, special hat and shoe trunks have been devised, which obviate the necessity of including these accessories when packing the ordinary trunk. Those people, however, who do not wish to be burdened with much luggage, when going on a short outing, find the week-end case a great comfort. These cases come in various sizes, and are fitted on the inside either with a simple pocket of cretonne, or an extra tray, or the more elaborate compartments for toilet articles. Many smart models are covered with black enameled duck, bound and trimmed with sole leather, which make them light in weight yet durable. For long journeys, a carry-all is a splendid contrivance, for it got its name from its general usefulness. It will carry almost anything. It is made of heavy brown duck, with bellows sides, and is reinforced with leather bindings and straps, and has heavy leather handles.

The old-fashioned Gladstone bag has come into vogue again, and is especially useful for holding men's belongings. It is capable of holding quantities of clothing. There is also a flexible bag or grip, which is very light in weight, and which, when not in use, can be folded flat and carried in a trunk. A convenient novelty is a leather-bound, waterproof canvas bag for holding soiled clothes, or anything for which there is no immediate use. This bag folds together flatly at the top, and can be fastened with lock and key, and checked along with the other baggage.

There are beside the large pieces of luggage innumerable accessories which add to the comfort of the tourist. Toilet cases can be had, from the simple rubber-lined rolls to the most elaborate leather models that are filled with celluloid, ivory, gold, and silver toilet articles. Little sewing necessities should always be tucked away in the traveling bag, a drinking cup, a compact shoe-polishing outfit, soft leather slippers in a case, folding clothes hangers in a leather bag, a writing-pad and stamps, a fountain pen, a money belt, a tiny compass, all will be found to be of infinite comfort when going away from home.

For a long boat trip a bag or apron with deep pockets to hang on the stateroom wall, in which all the little toilet accessories and contrivances for comfort can be kept ready at hand, is a convenient device. One need not be burdened with steamer rugs, for they can be rented on all large boats for the duration of the journey.



A charming negligee

Some Ideas for Negligees

The province of the negligee, nowadays, may be anything from a dressing gown worn in the bedroom, or a breakfast gown slipped into until we are able to gain some idea as to what the weather is going to be for the day, and so clothe ourselves accordingly, to an informal dinner gown worn for the cozy dinner at home. In all its differing functions it offers great possibilities to the woman of taste for it gives greater opportunities perhaps than do other garments for the expression of individual ideas.

For the morning wrapper washing satin or flannel de sole is a good material, and some interesting color schemes might be worked out by a lining of the same material in another color with a long turned over rolled collar fastening to one side below the waist line, and also turned back cuffs. Some very attractive negligees are made of velour; cloth in magyay fashion, with just a hole at the neck to get into, and draped at the sides; velours

bands of lace inserted in different patterns. One very pretty dress of this description was made of blond net inserted with Chantilly lace in a scroll pattern, worn over a slip of apricot silk. The coat worn with it was of shot taffeta of black, giving a very striking effect.

Another very smart combination would be black cobwebby lace over flesh-colored accordion pleated chiffon, to be worn with a black satin or taffeta coat.

Potato Rissoles

2 medium size potatoes.
1 small onion.
1 hard boiled egg.
2 tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs.
2 potatoes and onion together, then mash both thoroughly. Add to this a well chopped hard boiled egg and two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs (from a stale loaf). When cold form into little cakes and roll in egg and bread crumbs and fry in a little butter until brown. These cakes must not be fried in deep fat, just enough butter to allow them to fry brown.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by courtesy of Heal & Son Ltd., London

Interesting designs for painted furniture

The Vogue for Painted Furniture

The present popularity of painted furniture supplies an interesting index to the trend of modern taste in house decoration, the demand for it being a direct expression of a desire for more color harmony in our home surroundings, a harmony that shall not be partial but complete. At first the decorative artist was gratefully content if he was able to banish some of the garish cretonnes and wall papers so much in evidence, and replace them with simple tones that harmonized. But it was obvious that no really satisfactory result could be obtained while the more important articles of furniture remained out of the scheme. True enough he could try and build up his color from them, and many of the rich dark tones of old furniture offered good opportunity, but at best the scope was distinctly limited, while much of the yellow varnished furniture was quite distasteful in color and utterly impossible. There is no doubt that he faced his darkest hours of trial when he attempted to cajole such suites of furniture into the general scheme of harmony.

However, in an unexpected way, help came to him through the demand for economy, and the excessive increase in the price of the harder woods. As a result, furniture in soft woods, made in simple and practical designs, became more general, and this, backed with the modern vogue for color schemes in house decoration, made the production of colored furniture inevitable. With the use of it the artist may enjoy unlimited scope and freedom in the realization of his color schemes, and attain a sense of unity which would be impossible otherwise. Where before he was often forced to adjust his scheme of color to his furniture, now he can make it harmonize with any color that he may consider practical.

There are several ways of treating colored furniture, some severely plain, others more complicated, and dependent upon pattern for their effect. In the case of the latter method, the decoration may be applied either to light or dark backgrounds. Here hand-painted or stenciled floral borders are used, with sprays of flowers nicely designed to fill the panel spaces of doors.

A distinct feature characteristic of modern decoration in this respect is the way in which the old-fashioned fully-shaded-up realism has given place to a much more practical and effective method, which dispenses with shadow, and interprets its floral designs in decorative patterns, in bright and flat color tones. Furniture decorated in this manner can be very beautiful if reserve of color and design is kept well in mind, as the inevitable temptation is to overdecorate, and thus detract from, rather than enrich, the beauty of its structure.

There is another way of decorating furniture which will recommend itself for its extreme simplicity and practicality. It is a method well within the reach of any artisan or housewife who can wield a paint brush. Presuming that you are able to get your furniture direct from the factory in plain unvarnished wood, give it a first coat of the color you have selected as the basic tone of your scheme, thinning it well down so that it may sink into

the wood when applied. When this is well dried go over it with coarse and fine sand paper and then add as many other coats as necessary to give a good paint surface, smoothing down with paper after each coat, then add your other color, which should be the most dominant shade in your room, painting it on the structural lines and moldings of your furniture.

Furniture treated in this manner will be found to take its place harmoniously, if the colors are well chosen, with the rest of the room, and the effect, though simple, will be found to be dignified and effective.

Judging from the examples of painted furniture in our museums that have been handed down to us after years of heavy usage, there is no doubt as to its durability. Although in this respect it cannot be said to equal the old polished furniture, yet its many advantages are patent and it has come again to take a permanent place as an indispensable help to all who love color and consistency in decoration.

Baby's Dresses

In these days of over-all clubs it may be of interest to some mothers of rapidly growing children to learn of one way in which baby dresses were made to do full service. The dresses were plain slips with kimono sleeves and with neck and sleeves shirred up with tapes—very simply made and easily laundered. For about a year or change was needed except for shortening the skirt, although the child is large. But then the sleeves were too tight and too short. As the dresses were not worn out, a way was found of remedying that difficulty. A two-year-old dress pattern with raglan sleeves was obtained and laid upon the slip on which the larger armholes were penciled. The old sleeves were cut out along the pencil marks, and, of pieces left over from the slips, plenty of material was found to make the new sleeves. The child is 16 months old now, and large for that age, but he still wears his first slips, and they will last for some time yet.

Dainty Lingerie of French Design

When nearly every feminine wardrobe numbers one frock of organdie, it is not difficult to find in the piece big enough of this crisp, dainty fabric to bind the top and bottom of the new straight, Paris-inspired chemises, and to edge the short drawers to match. Plain white voile or handkerchief linen usually forms the foundation of these charming garments, though white striped or crossed-barred dimity may be used with success.

If no patterns of just the straight simple designs desired are to be found use a bodice-top chemise pattern, turning the lower edge up six to ten inches.

The New Art of Dress

When some particularly unflattering aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undershirt and overalls.

These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

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The Use of Window Curtains

Repose and harmony should be the keynote of every home, and few fittings are more important to the attractiveness of a room than its window curtains and hangings. Whether elaborate or simple, they should have a definite use; not to exclude the light and air, but to soften sunlight, or affect it, and, as in the hangings, to give color and a soft finish to case-ment lines, as well as to tone and blend the more prominent hues of walls, floor covering and upholstery, into one harmonious whole.

Since our curtains should possess either one or the other of these two happy combinations, utility and beauty or utility and simplicity—which is more often the artist—we must exercise the utmost care in selecting them. Not only should we know something of the law of color and harmony, but we must study the windows themselves; their height, width, position and exposure. Those who possess that rare gift of blending colors artistically often fail to produce the right effects in a color scheme simply because they neglected to first study the light and its influence in the room, when, perhaps, just a little consideration of color and light, which might be only in the use of a simple sash curtain or a touch of soft color in the hangings, giving it the simple spirit of harmony which it needs to make it sweet and livable.

The locality in which one lives has much to do with the selection of one's curtains. The country home should stand for all that is light and bright, and for windows that are used to admit the sunshine and fresh air, as well as a charming outlook, one must bear in mind that these things are far and away more important than mere window adornments. To be able to breathe in, and feast one's eyes on, what nature so lavishly provides, our windows must not be draped with materials that obtrude or obstruct, and the more simple and sheer the curtains the better. While on the other hand, in the city or town home, whether it be a whole house, half a house or an apartment, it is more often necessary to use curtains that will protect one's rooms from the scrutinizing gaze of neighbors across the way, as well as to shut out an unpleasant outlook. Here a beautiful color may serve, as a bright picture, in giving color and light to a room, as well as a screen.

Beautiful light effects are gained by coloring the light as it comes into a room. If, for instance, you have windows darkened by a porch, or due to a northern exposure they lack the direct sunlight, a deep yellow silk sash curtain, or one extending from the top of the window to the sill, next the glass, will give them a wonderful sunlit effect.

For the windows with plenty of sunlight the curtains that hang directly next to the window pane, usually known as "glass curtains" should be of some soft thin material. Either white or cream is best in most cases for it softens and mellows the light as it enters a room. For these there is always a wide range of fabrics not hard to choose from for all are good. This curtain should hang flat and full against the glass. It should be made with an inch hem at the bottom and a half-inch hem at the top, with narrow ones at the sides, unless the material is finished with an attractive edge. It should be hung from a small brass rod, next the glass, leaving just enough space between for the shade to be drawn up and down easily. If you wish the curtain to be drawn at one side at times it is better to hang it on rings. These glass curtains must never be stiff or looped back; let them hang in soft, straight lines, extending from the top of the upper sash to within an inch or so of the sill.

Another arrangement of the glass curtain, which regulates the light in a room delightfully is when the curtain is divided into two sash curtains, one on the lower and the other on the upper sash; either may be drawn back admitting the light as it is desired. Windows made up of small panes of leaded glass need no glass curtains; only the straight, colored hangings to soften hard lines and give the touch of color needed.

In selecting your casement curtains

let the most pronounced tone of the walls guide you. Where walls are simply tinted or painted in one solid color, figured or striped materials may be used, and when the walls are decorated with a designed or striped paper the plain hangings will produce the most artistic effects. When a figured material is to be used with plain tinted walls you have only to remember that with buff wall you may use blue in all its shades, browns, and soft greens, on a buff ground. Or if instead of buff it happens to be a rich cream color, a dull red, or you may have the same choice of colors should it be a tan or ecru, but if the tint be green, your choice of colors must be limited to browns, greens and yellow. Tones of brown with touches of gold, dull red, or old blue, or green are always lovely.

Soft gray walls make a charming background for almost any room and with it one can develop an infinite variety of color schemes, for almost any of the lovely, delicate or soft-hued figured and striped materials, as well as the more gorgeous ones, may be introduced in the hangings and upholstery.

If you have a north room where the walls have a tan or soft cream ground, with shades of brown and touches of gold in the design, a deep yellow glass curtain, with plain brown or copper colored hangings will give it a delightful, soft, warm atmosphere. Where walls are blue-gray and the woodwork painted brown the window curtains should be a rich cream color, and the hangings blue, with a touch of gold about them, while the room papered in blue and painted white may have white curtains next the glass, and figured blue and white hangings.

As for materials, one sees such a bewildering array of lovely stuffs displayed in the shops, all the way from the most costly brocades, tapestries, velvets and silks, and their substitutes, to the simplest cottons, that one must be guided by an appreciation of harmony and fitness if they make their selection in the right direction. The Japanese and Chinese prints are always artistic. And the decorative linens are more lovely this year than ever before. Then there are some lovely materials called the Ortnoka Sunfast daperies which are fast becoming popular. These materials are marvelous in texture and coloring. Although woven from cotton some of them have a luster like silk; their soft folds, shimmering and changeable in different lights are positively fascinating. These fabrics are washable, too, and because of their lovely durable hues, as well as their delightful texture, and reasonable price, they are filling a long-felt need in the world of household decorations. Among these fabrics are the Carlo nets, Coean gauze, the Capri and mummy tapestry, the Armure, Flanders and Monks cloth, the Shikii drapey, the poplins, repps and others.

A Rose

Did you know that even in a big, busy office one can arrange things so as to make beauty? It is surprising how many things one can do, if he knows. In offices, there are a great many desks and chairs and waste baskets and telephones and piles of paper, not to mention typewriters and multi-graphs and red ink and even a ladder. And when one goes into such an office, he immediately thinks about going to work and accomplishing a great deal. But he does not expect to find a garden there or a book of poems.

Today, Dorothy took everything from the long, narrow top of the desk. There was so much to take off; there were files and papers and dust and letters. And she dusted the top. And then she set in the very middle of the pretty, shining wood a pale green china bowl with one pink rose.

The bowl casts a pretty shadow on the surface of the wood and the pink rose is a delicate and graceful outline as it leans over the edge of the green china. Oh, what a poetical rose it is! For only a rose like that could go in a bowl of pale green china. And one will stop, very often, and look at it and remember June days in country places.

Just The Thing For Luncheons In the Summer Months

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ELKHORN CHEESE 8 VARIETIES IN TINS

ENFORCEMENT OF
AUTO LAWS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—A definite stand for better law enforcement has been taken by the Maine Automobile Association as the result of a meeting recently held by its officers and directors at Augusta, Maine, following which the association addressed communications to Frank B. Ball, Secretary of State and Benjamin F. Cleaves, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

Secretary Ball was requested more strictly to enforce the mirror, reckless driving, lights on all vehicles, and other automobile laws, which come under the jurisdiction of his department.

"It is the sense of the directors," declares the statement, "that these laws at the present time are receiving very lax enforcement and that great numbers of motor trucks are being operated without mirrors to the serious hindrance of traffic on our highways. It is also declared that almost no regard is being paid to the law requiring vehicles other than automobiles to carry lights."

EXPLORATIONS IN
NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—One of the few white men to set foot on certain uncharted islands in Hudson Bay, Dwight E. Woodbridge, Duluth mining engineer, has returned from a three months' exploration trip to the sub-Arctic regions far above the timber line in northern Canada. He was accompanied by George H. Rupp of Ironwood, Michigan, also a mining engineer. The two explorers, aided by Indians and Eskimoes, negotiated 210 miles of rapids and shallows on the Missinabi River, and 280 miles on the Albany River by canoe, and they traveled over 900 miles in a small motor boat in Hudson Bay. They saw a waterfall named Nastapoka that is claimed to be higher than Niagara Falls, and over which an equal amount of water flows. The engineers made a study of mineral-bearing formations, and Mr. Woodbridge said that they are very promising.

ONE BIG UNION'S
CLAIMS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Those in favor of the One Big Union claim that it is making steady progress in New South Wales.

Mr. Garden, the organizer, who is also secretary of the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, has issued a statement to the effect that the One Big Union has now been officially launched. He said that the Australasian Coal and Shale Employees Union, with a membership of 20,000, had joined, and that the metalliferous miners of Mt. Lyell, Cobarr, and Mt. Morgan, who are now covered by the Australian Workers Union, are being asked to take their place in the mining department of the movement.

The Victorian Railways Union, with a membership of 17,000, would, he said, join up with the transport department. Mr. Garden added that a large number of other unions, including the wharf laborers' organization, had agreed to take part in the scheme.

WESTERN

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 Carl Sword—Manager

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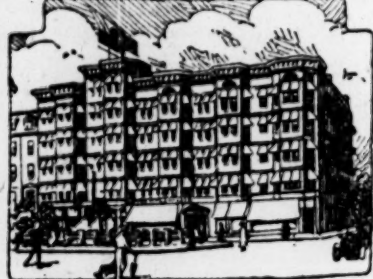
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 Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlors, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$5 per day.
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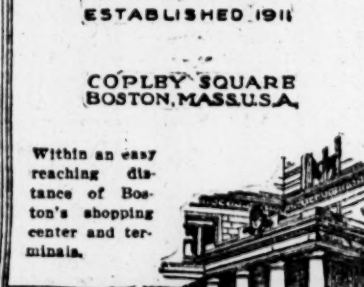
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The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

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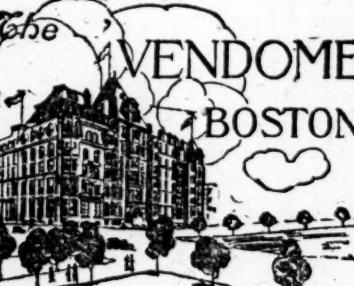
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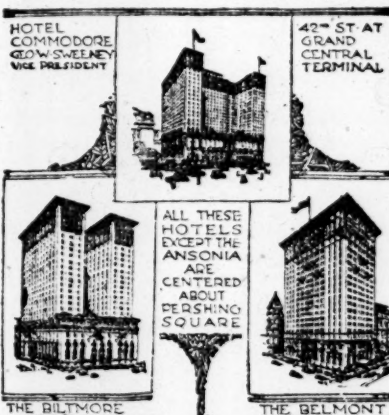
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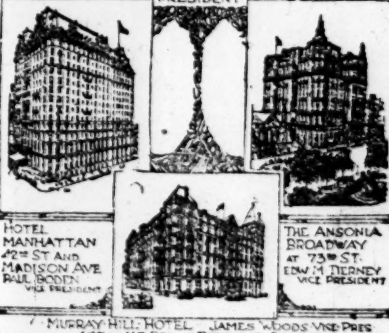
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 Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.
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European plan exclusively. Headquarters for Conventions. Centrally located. Service Unsurpassed. Rates on application. JOHN DAVISON, Manager
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON VICTOR
OVER WILLIAMS

Important Match Between the Former Champion and the Present Title Holder Goes to the Latter in Straight Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—Perfect tennis weather greeted the throngs when they gathered for the vital matches in the United States lawn tennis singles championship. With two national champions pitted against each other, and the winner of the English championship opposing his former pupil, great contests were to be expected. As curtain-raiser, 4 of the ranking 10, W. F. Johnston of Philadelphia, No. 5; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, 8; C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh, 8; and W. M. Washburn, New York, 10; met each other in that order. The result of the latter match was an upset. Washburn's careful striking proved too difficult for the Davis Cup player to handle, and after Garland gained a lead in each set Washburn was able to overtake him and capture the final games, winning in straight sets.

Steadiness was also a factor in the Johnston-Roberts contest, the "chop strike" expert capturing the first, third and fifth sets by careful volleys, while Roberts relied on brilliant passing for his points.

Then the first sensation of the day came when W. T. Tilden 2d, champion of England, was forced to play tennis of the finest order to dispose of his former doubles partner. Throughout the match Richards was a real opponent, and Tilden had to show the most brilliant shots in his armory. The analysis of play in the first two sets shows little difference except in placements, which were slightly in Tilden's favor. In the latter sets, however, Richards failed to handle Tilden's service with any accuracy, driving into the net so that Tilden captured the last nine games in succession, carrying off the match.

W. M. Johnston of San Francisco took the first step toward permanent possession of the championship cup by disposing of R. N. Williams 2d of Boston in straight sets. His accuracy was Williams' down; forcing nets was chiefly responsible for his easy victory. The present and former champions came on the court for the match that would eliminate one from the possibility of making the champion cup his permanent property, each having two losses on the trophy. Though Williams played remarkably well, he could do little with the emergency and dazzled players and spectators alike by his display. In speed and placement work, particularly, he was supreme. Williams forced himself into the lead in the third set, 6-2, but Johnston took the next five in succession, Williams showing his tendency to net under the pressure. The summary:

UNITED STATES SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourth Round

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6.

R. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Roland Roberts, San Francisco, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated R. H. Burdick, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

J. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. L. Lowery, New York, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

G. C. Caneer, Boston, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Hermann Brockmann, Cambridge, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP Third Round

R. N. Dana defeated Francis Rogers, 6-2, 6-0.

H. H. Ross defeated W. V. D. Belden by default.

P. G. Anderson defeated L. P. Moore, 6-3, 6-4.

Arthur Ingraham defeated Clarence Hobart, 6-2, 6-4.

S. R. McAllister defeated F. B. Orlivie, 6-2, 6-1.

W. A. Campbell defeated T. W. Stephens, 6-4, 6-2.

Edwin Sheafe defeated J. E. Cushman, 6-3, 7-5.

P. P. Rowland defeated M. S. Hagar, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

Lewis White, Austin, defeated Carl Kamman, St. Louis, by default.

W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, defeated A. M. Parsons, Worcester, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Isadore Westerman, Portland, defeated Richard Marshall, New York, 7-5, 8-6, 6-4.

William Aydelotte, New York, defeated M. B. Huff, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-1, 8-6.

R. R. Hanes, Buffalo, defeated J. C. Donaldson, Brooklyn, by default.

Harold Semple, Utica, defeated J. H. Edwards, Washington, by default.

Charles Watson 2d, Philadelphia, defeated E. T. Wood, Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

Milo Miller, Philadelphia, defeated J. E. Howard, Baltimore, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Richard Hinchley, Ojai Valley, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

BOYS' SINGLES—First Round

Frederick Haas, Washington, defeated Harold Scott, Seabright, 6-4, 6-1.

William Einsmann, New York, defeated Frank Dowson, Detroit, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

William Evans, East Orange, defeated Berry Grant, Atlanta, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

J. H. Ohausen, Philadelphia, defeated E. T. Campbell, Johnston, 6-2, 7-5.

Rudger Nichols, Boston, defeated John Purviance, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-4.

A. A. Ingraham Jr., Providence, defeated George Dixon, Indianapolis, by default.

L. Farquhar, Rutherford, defeated Neil Sullivan, Pennsylvania, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

Second Round

William Einsmann, New York, defeated Frederick Haas, Washington, 12-14, 6-2, 6-4.

William Evans, East Orange, defeated J. H. Ohausen, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3.

Rudger Nichols, Boston, defeated A. A. Ingraham Jr., Providence, 6-0, 10-8.

J. L. Farquhar, Rutherford, defeated Neil Sullivan, Pennsylvania, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

Philip McCown, Kenwood, 6-3, 6-1.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 6, New York 2.

Philadelphia 2, Detroit 0.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia.

Detroit at Cleveland.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston continues victorious against the leading talent in the American League.

Yesterday the New York Highlanders arrived at Fenway Park, and they were accorded the same reception that had fallen to the lot of the Cleveland and Chicago nines.

In a way that left no doubt as to the Red Sox' late-season fitness, E. J. Barrow's team took their opponents into camp at the very start and were never in danger of losing out.

In the other American League game Philadelphia defeated Detroit by a shutout score, the Westerners securing but two safe hits. The Athletics, if they continue at their present gait, will stand a fair chance of emerging from the cellar.

ANOTHER FOR HARRIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Bryan Harris allowed Detroit only two hits and Philadelphia won with a shutout, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 3

Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Odham, Morrissette and Stange. Umpire—Nalin and Evans.

RED SOX OPEN WITH WIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Good hitting and base-running enabled Boston to capture the first game of the series with New York yesterday, 6 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 x—6 6 1
New York 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Batteries—Myers and Schanz; Shawkey, McGraw and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Cincinnati Won Lost P.C.
Cincinnati 69 53 566

Brooklyn 70 55 556

New York 68 57 544

Pittsburgh 64 59 520

Chicago 63 64 496

St. Louis 62 65 484

Boston 49 68 419

Philadelphia 50 73 407

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.

New York 5, Pittsburgh 1.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Boston at New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cincinnati and New York improved their prospects in the only National League game played yesterday, the Reds taking the first encounter from St. Louis by a close score, and J. J. McGraw's club escaping the loss of an entire five-game series at Pittsburgh. Today the intraseasonal series starts in full in both leagues, with the eastern teams playing on the Atlantic seaboard and all the westerners holding forth in their locality.

GIANTS AVERT SWEEP

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—New York won its only game of the series against Pittsburgh yesterday, 5 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 1
New York 5 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 11 0

Batteries—Barnes and Snyder; Hamilton, Wiener and Schmidt. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

REDS IN FRONT IN CLOSE GAME

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Cincinnati hit more heavily than St. Louis and won yesterday, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 10 1
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 8 2

Batteries—Ring and Wingo; Haines, Kircher and Clemons. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BALLOON RACE PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—National and international balloon races, originally announced to start from Chicago, will be held in Birmingham, Alabama, it was announced here yesterday by Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America. The national elimination contest to select three American defenders for the James Gordon Bennett Cup will start September 25 and the cup race, for which there are 10 entries, will be down on October 23.

ENGLISH TEAM
AN EASY WINNER

Incogniti Cricketers Defeat the Frankford Cricket Club by an Innings and 21 Runs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In its first match in the United States the Incogniti cricket eleven of England outclassed the Frankford Cricket Club in the two-days' match which came to a close Wednesday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club grounds at St. Martins. The British eleven won by an innings and 21 runs, the final score being 282 to 55.

After piling up 282 runs in their first stand at the wicket Tuesday, the Britons disposed of the Frankford bats for 147 runs, getting rid of the entire side a few minutes before the luncheon interval Wednesday. As Frankford had failed to come within 120 runs of the total made by the invaders, they had to take their second inning after luncheon, a most annoying necessity judged by cricket standards.

Frankford did no better against the British bowlers in their second inning than in their first stand at the wicket. Capt. R. S. L. Fowler, Capt. M. C. Barrows and Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright were entirely too much for the home guard.

L. D. Saddington fell a victim to a new bit of work by Brooks, the invading wicket tender with only five to his credit. Dr. T. P. Currie was also disposed of by the smart Brooks with 9 runs as his contribution. Major Cartwright bowled S. Dugdale before the latter could score even a single tally. Captain Fowler got rid of S. H. Hart with only 3 runs added. W. S. Evans scored 1 before Lowery caught him out. W. Long made the only real stand for Frankford, tallying 45 before G. O. Selmerdin picked his hard liner out of the air in the slips. C. H. Winter tallied 14. The others were easily disposed of.

The bowling of Captain Fowler was the big feature of the final session, he taking five Frankford wickets at a cost of only 26 runs. Friday the British team starts its second match of its tour against the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins. The lineup and summary:

FRANKFORDS

First Innings

W. Long, b. Fowler, 45

L. D. Saddington, b. w. Cartwright, 2

Dr. T. P. Currie, b. Fowler, 5

S. H. Hart, b. Fowler, 3

W. S. Evans, b. Cartwright, 1

F. Dixon, b. Cartwright, 0

W. Foulkrod Jr., c. Morrison, b. Cartwright, 2

C. H. Thompson, c. Cartwright, b. Fowler, 0

C. H. Winter, b. Roberts, 14

S. Dugdale, not out, 0

Extras 12

Total 147

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Burrows 5 1 21 0

Cartwright 12 1 42 4

Fowler 10 0 27 4

Lowery 3 0 10 0

Selmerdin 5 1 17 0

Roberts 3 0 12 2

Totals 38 3 139 10

Second Innings

W. Long, c. Selmerdin, b. Fowler, 45

L. D. Saddington, run out Brooks, 5

Dr. T. P. Currie, c. Brooks, b. Cartwright, 9

S. H. Hart, b. Cartwright, 0

W. S. Evans, c. Lowery, b. Cartwright, 1

C. H. Winter, b. Roberts, 14

J. Dixon, b. Fowler, 3

W. Foulkrod Jr., c. b. Fowler, 2

R. Ward, c. Selmerdin, b. Fowler, 47

C. H. Thompson, not out, 0

Extras 20

Totals 114

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.

Burrows 11 1 29 0

Cartwright 11 2 27 3

Fowler 11 1 26 5

Roberts 3 2 1 1

Totals 36 6 83 9

YACHTS TO RACE

FOR LIPTON CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida—Trial races of the fish-class sailing yachts, recently purchased from the New Orleans Yacht Club, have taken place in Pensacola Bay. These races were for the purpose of "trying out" the boats which will be entered in the fish-class races, to be held in New Orleans. The Pensacola Yacht Club, the second oldest organization of the kind on the Gulf of Mexico, placed itself on record as the first to challenge the Southern Yacht Club, of New Orleans, for the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, for fish-class yachts.

The cup which the famous British yachtman has presented to the Southern Yacht Club is to go yearly to the winning club in inter-club races. It is specially designed and made by one of London's most noted silver and goldsmiths. It will be contested for in September, or early October, on Lake Pontchartrain, over the Southern Yacht Club course. Under the sailing of the West End Club, yachtsmen are divided into four classes, starting with "C." A yachtman must win a race to be advanced in rating, and only those known as experts, "A," are eligible to compete for the Lipton trophy; fish-class yachts only will be allowed to enter.

The Lipton cup is a perpetual challenge cup and will be raced for annually by open classes of the fish-class type, representing as many yacht clubs in the United States, or any other country, as may care to challenge and sail for the trophy.

The Pensacola Yacht Club has purchased three of the new type of craft which the New Orleans club

adopted two years ago. In order that all craft might have an equal chance of winning in the races, Captain de Buys of New Orleans evolved a plan which will assure beyond question that all entrants have an equal opportunity, regardless of whether the craft may be entered by a yacht club in near-by Mississippi, or one in New York, Massachusetts, or far-off Maine.

The Southern Yacht Club offered to build, at cost, one or more of the one-design open sloops for any yacht club, or any individual of any recognized yachting institution; or, in the alternative, such club or individual could have the craft built elsewhere, from blue print plans and specifications furnished by the Southern Yacht Club. In the latter case, however, the craft would have to be submitted for examination, measurement, and approval, by the special committee of the Y. C., which has charge of the one-design "fish-class," and be declared by such committee to comply fully with the building and rigging restrictions and requirements, before recognition as eligible to the inter-club championship races.

SCOTLAND WINS
FROM IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—For a match which usually produces such close finishes, this year's cricket games between the Gentlemen of Scotland and Gentlemen of Ireland at Edinburgh was rather tame. In 1912 Scotland won in Dublin by three runs, in 1913 Ireland just failed to snatch a win in a good finish against time and in 1914 Scotland had another narrow win by 11 runs. There was nothing sensational about the match this year. Ireland scored 142 and 211, Scotland 218 and 137 for one wicket, and thus ran out easy winners by nine wickets.

As usual Dublin University was the first Dublin club to wind up its cricket season, which was done with the start of the college vacation. Taking advantage of the necessary period of reconstruction after the war, the club introduced two innovations, a short tour in England and a match against Cambridge in the College Park, both of which should have a very beneficial effect. Cricket, in common with most branches of Irish sport, has suffered in the past from the lack of outside competition and the experience such competition includes. Summing up the university season, of the 21 matches played, 11 resulted in wins, 5 were lost and the same number drawn. The Dublin University averages follow:

BATTING

Ings. Score out Runs Av.

H. Rollins 24 172 4 906 45.3

A. P. Kelly 25 143 0 897 35.8

R. G. Heaslip 28 101 6 715 25.5

R. W. Powel 23 87 1 574 25.09

E. K. Lumley 13 64 1 271 22.5

A. H. Price 23 55 5 337 18.7

R. P. Hammond 15 62 0 266 17.7

R. J. Ward 3 43 1 23 12.5

W. R. Williams 11 48 2 92 8.55

T. H. Williams 19 32 6 160 12.3

R. J. Willis 21 27 2 167 8.7

W. Allen 16 22 3 87 4.5

BOWLING

O. M. R. W. R. Av.

J. R. Willis 157 27 39 439 11.25

R. J. Ward 75 11 15 203 13.83

W. Allen 136 11 10 147 14.59

W. R. Williams 228 59 62 923 14.95

A. H. Price 162 29 21 524 24.95

Irish rowing was very severely hit by the European war and cannot be said to have fully recovered yet. In 1919 an attempt was made to restart and a small regatta season showed excellent promise, with the result that hopes were high for 1920. That these hopes were not realized during the season which has just closed is mainly due to the continued unrest throughout the country, especially in so far as this unrest extends to the railways. Traveling from center to center was both expensive and difficult all through the summer. This affected all the fixtures, reducing those in the south to merely local contests, while one, London, had to be abandoned altogether owing to the riots in that city in June.

The season opened on June 24 on the Boyne and some 11 regattas were held throughout the country between that date and August 2, when the season closed at Carrickshannon. A striking feature of these regattas was the amount of really good material and the poor use made of it. There appeared to be any number of recruits and in the majority of cases the coaching was high class, but the coaching and training, with few exceptions, left much to be desired. So far as could be judged, this lack of finish was caused by the laudable but shortsighted wish to have a club represented and everything was sacrificed to this end. In this way good material was spoiled and if the form is to show any real improvement in 1921 a number of faults will have to be unlearned, a task by no means easy for either coach or coachee.

Judged solely on results, Clonmel Rowing Club is easily entitled to first place. With the assistance of a good nucleus of pre-war oarsmen, the club displayed considerable enterprise and succeeded in attending some regattas. In the senior races the eight was unbeaten as was also the sculler, though at Limerick Regatta the latter were disqualified on a technicality after finishing easy winners by some three lengths. The second senior four, rowing in Dublin, were put out of their race at Rings

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EDUCATIONAL

COMPULSORY PART TIME SCHOOLS

For Employed Minors in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A digest of the compulsory part-time school attendance laws in the United States was read by Lewis H. Carris, field representative of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, before a meeting in Chicago of members of the National Society for Vocational Education. Mr. Carris spoke, in part, as follows:

"The movement for compulsory part-time continuation schools in the United States is of very recent origin. Wisconsin, in 1911, enacted the first law setting up a compulsory part-time school; Pennsylvania followed in 1915, and 17 other states in 1919. Several states, it may be noted, including Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts, have enacted permissive mandatory laws authorizing local districts to establish such schools, but communities in these states have not, except in a few cases, Boston being notably an exception, taken advantage of the state laws.

"All the states have agreed that education is a public affair, demands support from public taxation, both local and state, and that the welfare of the state demands that its future citizens shall receive educational training which will enable them to become active partners in citizenship upon reaching maturity. The states have therefore necessarily established compulsory education laws requiring attendance of minors upon schools. Shall we say, then, that the state has no further responsibility than that involved in passage and enforcement merely of general compulsory education laws? Can any scheme of compulsory education requiring attendance only upon full-time schools meet the real educational need in a community which is becoming every year more intensely industrial, the need, that is to say, for the adjustment of youth to industrial life? In other words, should educational provision for the specific needs of youths emerging from the dependency of parental support and from minute school direction to the status on self-support with individual choice as to industrial activities, be an added activity of the state?

Looking Toward Employment

"The questions admit of only one answer—that in any adequate scheme of education provision must be made for the gradual initiation of minors into employment. It would seem wise for a state to build its compulsory part-time attendance law upon its compulsory full-time attendance law, advancing the required age of compulsory part-time attendance as the minimum age for compulsory full-time attendance is advanced.

"A state law should be as general in its application as possible, and it will be clear that any fixing of an absolute minimum as regards number of employed minors in a given district required to give effect to the law in the establishment locally of part-time schools will result in the educational neglect of a very considerable number of minors who should be reached.

"The range of minimums designated so far in the states having compulsory part-time laws is from 12 in California to 200 in Massachusetts. In several instances population is taken into account and the law made effective only for cities of certain size.

"In general it may be said that possibility of enforcement of the law must determine the minimum, which should be in every case as low as it can be made without rendering the law practically unenforceable.

"The highest age limit designated in any state law so far enacted is 18 years, and the lowest and most commonly designated minimum age at which compulsory part-time education may begin is 14 years. No general pronouncement can be made as to what minimum age and maximum age is best to be designated in compulsory part-time laws. Determination of these limits is an individual problem for each state.

Minimum Limit

"There is considerable difference of opinion as to what constitutes the proper period of part-time attendance which may be required, with a preponderance in favor of eight hours. Most of the states require this as a weekly attendance. Twelve states which have passed these laws require that the part-time schools or classes shall be open for the same length of term as the other public schools of the district. The minimum required in any of the 19 states which have passed part-time laws is the minimum set up by the federal vocational act to enable the state to expend that portion of the trade or industrial fund which must be expended for part-time education if expended at all, namely 144 hours.

"Practically every state requires that the schools or classes shall be held during the usual working hours of the minor; usually the laws state specifically that such classes shall be held between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Some of the state directors favor the elimination of Saturday part-time classes; others believe that Saturday can be used advantageously for part-time work, especially in the larger cities.

"Ten of the states enacting legislation in 1919 provided that the laws should go into effect the same year; six have provided for enforcement of

the law in the fall of 1920; one has provided for permissive mandatory establishment during a period of two years, with the compulsory establishment of part-time schools in 1921. For states contemplating future legislation the question of time limit for putting the law into effect is an important one.

"With the experience which we are gaining as the result of this legislation in 19 states, other states passing similar legislation would probably act wisely in postponing for one or two years the complete enforcement of compulsory part-time education. The general opinion seems to be that it would be wise for a state to enact a permissive mandatory law with the permissive mandatory features to be enforced for one, two, or three years, with the additional provision that the permissive features be eliminated at the end of that time, and that the establishment of schools by local districts should be then made mandatory.

"One state provided in its act that the question of establishment of compulsory attendance upon part-time schools by minors should be submitted by a referendum vote in all cities where there were 200 employed minors. It is interesting to note that every city in that state in the fall election voted to require the establishment of part-time schools. The question of providing for such a referendum feature should be considered in new legislation. Many students of the problem are inclined to think that the referendum feature provides for a more democratic measure and makes the communities voting to establish such schools feel a greater responsibility for their success. It may be advisable to provide for a referendum vote at a specified general or special election with the provision for initiation at future elections.

"Considerable confusion has arisen in the experience of the states with reference to the place where the minor shall be required to be in attendance upon a part-time school. For example, it may be that compulsory part-time schools will be established in a large city and not in some of the suburban small towns. The minor from the suburban town may be employed in the city and may be excused from attendance upon the part-time school, since no such school has been provided in the district where he resides. A suburban minor then is in competition with and has unfair advantage over the minor who resides in the city where he seeks employment. Probably the best way to deal with this question is to provide in future legislation that attendance shall be required in the district where the minor is employed, with permissive attendance upon a part-time school when such a school has been established in a district where he resides.

Of course, some objection to this provision will be found in that communities may feel that they are put to the expense of providing education for residents other than those within the municipality. It is assumed, however, that juvenile labor is employed at a profit, if employed at all, and that since the community in which a minor is employed profits indirectly from such employment, it may, therefore, fairly be required to provide educational facilities for the minors of school age employed in the district whether residing there or not.

"The compulsory part-time education law in any state should be framed so as to supplement the child-labor laws of the state, and so as to coordinate within the state all forces dealing with the betterment of the conditions of employed minors. Care should be taken in framing such legislation not to break down in any respect child-labor laws already existing. It should be kept in mind that this compulsory part-time law will not fulfill its function unless as the result of its passage the employed minors of the state better their social, economic and educational condition.

"The state law should provide for the issuance of permits to minors as a prerequisite to employment. It is generally conceded that responsibility for the issuing of work certificates should rest with the school authorities, and that the cancellation of such certificates should rest with the same people. The certificates should be issued to the minor for employment with the particular employer, should be retained by the employer during the period of employment, and should be returned to the school authorities upon the conclusion of such employment.

"Several of the state laws at present in force are weak in that they provide inadequate penalties for the violation of the compulsory part-time laws. There are four kinds of penalties which may be provided:

"1. Upon the school district for failing to establish a school.
"2. Upon the employer who illegally employs a minor.
"3. Upon the parents for failing to compel attendance.
"4. Upon the minor for failing to attend.

"It is probable that few states will enact legislation which will require attendance upon a public part-time school. As in the case of other forms of compulsory part-time attendance, it is probable that attendance upon a private school will be accepted as a substitute for attendance upon the full-time school. Since educational opportunities should be equal, care should be taken to provide that the private institutions undertaking this work maintain satisfactory standards. "The state law should provide for the enforcement of attendance through the specific designation of courts having jurisdiction, and the requirement of the appointment of school officials with power and responsibility as attendance officers.

"It is assumed that part-time education is a joint state and local responsibility, and that the financial burden should be distributed between the two responsible parties. Part-time

legislation should therefore include generous financial assistance for communities maintaining this type of instruction. The larger the amount of state aid the more rigid the rules and regulations governing this type of school may be, with the result that a much better grade of work can be developed.

"The state law should give power to local boards of education to raise money, acquire sites, and provide adequate housing for the part-time schools, whenever there is any question as to authority in existing state laws concerning this power.

"The state law should provide for exemption from attendance. Such exemptions should not be more extensive than in the case of the exemptions provided as regards attendance of children under the compulsory part-time age upon the regular public schools.

"A state law should provide for an adequate and continuing census of all minors, showing residence, age, employer, etc., since this information must be accurate and up to date if all minors subject to the state law are to be reached.

"It may be noted in conclusion that compulsory part-time school attendance laws may eventually be correlated with laws enacted to prescribe regular apprenticeship in certain trades.

"There are two ways in which young people are usually fitted for work of the character that requires some considerable degree of preparation.

"One is the full-time trade school where people go to school all day every day and get the theory and practice in classes which are practically a miniature of the trade, industry, or occupation which the young person is planning to enter.

"The other method is to become employed in the trade, occupation, or industry chosen and there, under more or less well-defined plans—sometimes verbal, at other times written and binding—proceed to receive such instruction as will result in their being eventually counted qualified to fill the respective positions.

"It is believed by some that a law should be enacted looking toward the definite establishment of some form of apprenticeship, binding, alike upon the employer and employee; the content of such agreement should be written, and the right of the State and of the minor guarded by competent state authority."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

The proposed school of Bantu languages in connection with the University of Cape Town has been somewhat enlarged in scope, so that it now figures as a School of African Life and Languages. There are to be two chairs, one of philology, and one of social anthropology, with lecturers of Swahili, Zulu and Kafir, Sechuana and Setsu. The scheme also makes provision for lecturers on law and government and native law and history. It is due to the Union Government that this generous if tardy provision has been made and the Cape Times speaks in terms of warm commendation of the action of the Ministry.

"Work among natives from Zanzibar to the southwest territory," says this journal, "convinces one that, unless there is a great revolution in our training and policy, we shall soon be faced with a condition of things which will give the country an alarming surprise. The fact is that few people have any idea of the real problems we have to tackle, and very little opportunity for studying them; there is no one practically qualified to give expert training and guidance, at once experienced and scientific. We travel in a vicious circle; the wider questions affecting native matters are referred to officials and conferences, which hot only do not consider the native mind, but often have a minimum of the very special knowledge required. Yet the verdicts of these authorities are taken as final, and all proposals for betterment shelved, because those who deal with those problems are too often amateurs."

"The recent examples of native outbursts and the present endeavors to unite native aspirations apart from European guidance, . . . are evidence of the widespread impatience with our European patronage, well-intentioned and most generous, but too often unenlightened, ignoring the real needs and development, through an ignorance of native mentality. We need, therefore, to support what the government has with splendid foresight and far-sight offered, viz., a School of African Life and Languages, which may in the future train administrators, missionaries, leading traders and others who come into contact immediately with this delicate and ubiquitous problem."

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Educationalists of Ontario are expressing approval of the plan to divide the course of training at the provincial agricultural college into two parts, transferring the academic end of it to Western University and leaving the technical work for the institution at Guelph. It is believed that the efficiency of the Agricultural College at Guelph would be increased by this plan. The effort that is now made at that institution to teach classical subjects, mathematics, and so on, could be devoted to the courses more closely allied to agriculture, which are now admittedly modern and thorough. It is the intention, if arrangements can be made, to require a year's work at Western University, either at the beginning or end of the general agricultural course, for students seeking a degree in agriculture.

ADULT EDUCATION IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Adult education in Spain has not yet attained large proportions, nor has it been systematized as in some other countries. Nevertheless, much that is interesting on the subject will be found in the latest bulletin issued by the World Association for Adult Education—Bulletin V, August, 1920, published at 13 John Street, Adelphi, price 1s. Three of the institutions there dealt with may be taken as illustrative of contemporary Spanish tendencies in this direction.

The first is the Escuela Nueva of Madrid. "It was founded in 1910 by a group of university professors and lecturers. Its two principal objects are (1) to endow the Spanish Socialist Party with a center for theoretical and practical studies, in which solutions can be worked out for national problems after the model of the Workers' International, and in which the rising generation can obtain a firmer grasp of civic principles and a higher degree of personal efficiency; (2) to summon to collaboration in the work of education and of approximation to a juster form of society those intellectual elements which in their scientific, literary, or artistic work have felt the touch of human sympathy and have been moved to come to the aid of the less fortunate classes."

"Notwithstanding the Socialist character of the school, it is open to persons belonging to different political parties, and to no party. Anyone can belong to the school who does not profess ideas that are anti-Socialist or confessional (sectarian). The actual number of members is 150, and the monthly fee not more than 5 pesetas. In spite of the modesty of its means the school in the nine years of its existence has done excellent work."

"This work, usually conducted in the form of classes (conferencias), may be summarized thus: "1. Courses in vocational subjects: (a) for managers, overseers, and the like; (b) for jewelers, cabinet makers, telegraph mechanics, etc. "2. Courses and classes giving general culture: (a) (natural) science, (b) literature, (c) education, (d) art, (e) law and social legislation.

"The school also organizes courses and classes dealing with municipal and international problems and with Socialism. Likewise provision is made for the study of the principal aspects of social and political life. Its delegates go to the Socialist congresses, and it is in touch with the Fabian Society of London. It has, finally, issued various publications, generally the result of the instruction given in the school. Today the Escuela Nueva is the most interesting of the institutions concerned with adult education in Spain."

The second example that it is proposed to select relates to a movement exclusively for the education of women, called the Patronato de las Escuelas de Adultas. "In the 14 government schools," says the bulletin, "run for this purpose last year, there were 1202 women students, apart from those in the 10 schools under the auspices of the Municipio (County Council). The courses cover English, French, and subjects of general culture, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and domestic economy. The movement has acquired for a loan to its members a supply of kitchen utensils and other apparatus, as well as a cinematograph and several lanterns. It has also established a successful labor exchange for women."

"Established on widely different lines, the active feminist movement of Barcelona—the Union de Mujeres de España (Union of Spanish Women)—seeks to draw together for the development of culture all the representative women of the city, including authors, artists, teachers, clerks, and other workers. The union has organized courses in English for Spanish women, and courses in Spanish for foreigners in the Ateneo Barcelonés. It works in cooperation with other bodies such as the Federación Sindical de Obreras (Syndicalist Federation of Workers) and the Grupo de Cultura Musical Popular (Group for the Culture of Popular Music)."

EDUCATION NOTES

Mr. Maxwell Garnett, whose resignation of the principality of the Manchester College of Technology, in consequence of the curtailment by the Manchester Education Committee of the university side of the college work was recently reported, is now taking up his appointment as general secretary to the League of Nations. The Manchester College of Technology, observes The Journal of Education, is unique in England as an institution of university rank governed by a local education authority. That the education committee of the city should act as it did raises a doubt as to the capacity of a local authority to undertake such a duty. This seems to be a case that would properly be handled by one of those provincial councils which were foreshadowed in Mr. Fisher's bill, but dropped in the second. An institution which serves a whole district should be managed and supported by the district as a whole. The future of the Manchester College is, indeed, a matter of national concern. Before the war there were only 5000 full-time students of the natural sciences and technology in the United Kingdom as against 17,000 in Germany and 34,000 in the United States. One speaker at the City Council stated that a firm of engineers which wanted 130 highly

trained men of the kind that could be supplied only by the Manchester College of Technology, or the Imperial College in London, could not secure more than 28 men sufficiently advanced for the purpose. Such a shortage of trained men will be more serious than ever now, it would appear, as the result of this reversal of policy on the part of the Manchester Education Committee.

Ministers had much the best of an outpost engagement in the House of Commons in regard to the growing national expenditure on education. Sir J. Butcher asked the Leader of the House how much of that expenditure was extravagant and wasteful, and whether an opportunity could not be given of discussing the whole subject. Not content with the reply received, he then wanted to know whether the right honorable gentleman would ask the Minister of Education to avoid any expenditure which might be considered wasteful, pending discussion by the House. That was Mr. Bonar Law's opportunity, and he replied that he was sure it was not necessary to give Mr. Fisher that advice, for "any expenditure which he incurs he thinks is not wasted."

Then came the turn of the Minister of Education himself to be interrogated. Sir J. D. Rees asked: "Has the right honorable gentleman ever made an estimate of what will be the expense of this education act, when it is working full blast? Mr. Fisher replied: "That largely depends on the action taken by the local education authorities, which in turn will depend very largely on the sentiments of the ratepayers."

Mr. Palmer asked the Prime Minister the following sweeping question: "Whether, having regard to the commitments of the state on essential services since the education act was passed, he will consider the advisability of introducing a suspension bill with the object of postponing the operation of those parts of that act, which are not of pressing necessity, until the country is in a position to meet the extra cost involved?" The Prime Minister replied: "There is no more pressing necessity than measures for raising the standard of mental and physical efficiency in this country (England)."

The summer surveying camp of the department of civil engineering of the Ohio State University is being held this year near Uniontown, Ohio, 12 miles north of Canton, in Stark County. Prof. R. C. Sloane is in charge, assisted by Prof. J. R. Shank and S. B. Folk. A new town is being laid out, with artificial lakes, golf links, manufacturing zone and the usual residence district. The site covers about 2000 acres of land and is on the traction line between Canton and Akron. The project is being financed by Akron interests. Preceding all the construction work, topographic surveys are necessary, and it is on this work that the 17 students are now engaged. The surveying camp outfit of tents, cots, field drawing tables, cooking utensils, etc., belonging to the department is being used. The 40 seniors who were graduated and all other students in civil engineering have positions this summer. It is reported.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS IN MILAN, ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"As a direct result of the centralized system of education in Italy, Milan started its own business schools just before the war," said Filippo Ravizza, director of three business schools of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, who is studying at Columbia University. "This was felt necessary in order to provide the special training needed in the Milan district which was not thoroughly covered by the general system. That is one of the chief defects of the centralized system. It tends to emphasize a highly uniform curriculum and one which is not practical in all sections of the country. The school at Milan gives a technical preparation in Italian civics, natural history, arithmetic, accounting, bookkeeping, drawing and penmanship, to meet the needs of that part of Italy. It was organized by an association of trades and later recognized by the State.

"Students leaving the elementary schools at 12 years may select between the technical, academic or commercial schools. The technical school has a three-year course, the academic and commercial courses each cover five years. Graduates of the technical school may take a four-year course at the Istituto Tecnico and become accountants or engineers. The Liceo or college follows the academic course, where students may choose either the classical or modern course; and for the commercial students there is a four-year course at the Istituto Commerciale. The latter has been organized only about 10 years, but the technical institute, which draws several thousand students yearly, was founded in 1870. University courses for each of these departments are also available."

TAGORE ON INDIA'S SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Indian Education Correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a recent address at the Indian Students Union and Hostel in London, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore hit out all round. Speaking in India, he declared that a university was no mere educational locality like Oxford or Cambridge. It was inherent in the nation itself, in its manners, customs, thoughts, feelings, music, art, etiquette and fashion. English was a foreign language alien to the ideas and instincts of natives of India. Education in the English language had hampered real progress in

India, cramped originality, and produced a slavish mentality, he said. The government and the people were busy erecting magnificent bridges like skilled engineers in the shape of grand colleges and schools, but the real core of culture refused to flow. The truest and most natural medium of culture, said Tagore, was the mother tongue; to this all progressive countries bore witness. To the people of India alone was education denied in their own language. Textbooks presented a difficulty, but when once the right medium of instruction had been acknowledged, this question could be solved. The speaker then turned his attention to the national Congress, and said that it was high time its members should devote themselves to practical work, and prove their ability and fitness for self-government by solving the problem of education in India in a practical way without buckling under the government. Mr. H. A. Le Fisher, the Minister for Education, presided at the gathering and thanked Dr. Tagore for his brilliant, pungent, and eloquent address.

ENGLISH STUDENTS AND FRENCH STUDY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Anglo-Saxon students of the French language cannot but feel chastened after hearing what Professor Sorela had to say to his summer class of teachers at Edinburgh. There was a certain amount of official optimism, he declared, with regard to the teaching of French. He had had some little experience in the matter, having taught the language for over 27 years, and he could not admit that any real progress had been made during that time. The number of pupils was greater than ever before, but the quality, he had to admit, was no better. He felt sometimes that their methods of teaching French were wrong, and until that was realized they would make no important advance.

The French language had become the most perfect instrument for the expression of thought because the French people had deliberately set out to cultivate the art of self-expression. The student's training in a foreign language must be kept in its place and in strict subordination to the training in his own language. This was true of classical scholars as well as students of modern languages. Nobody wrote worse English than the typical Oxford don. The classical scholar wrote the same involved style in English which was characteristic of Latin.

English and French seemed to be very unlike. In reality they were very unlike. It was not possible to translate a sentence from the one language into the other without falling in a trap. Knowing some 18 or 20 languages, he could assure them that the study of Russian or German was child's play as compared with the study of French. The real French scholar was very rare indeed. In studying German a student generally knew where he was. As he advanced the student was conscious of his progress. In French he was never even conscious of his own ignorance. The test of one's scholarly knowledge of French was precisely the degree of one's knowledge of one's ignorance of the language. In translating from the one language to the other there were constant opportunities for misunderstanding, and it was necessary to remodel political, moral, and intellectual values in the process.

NEW LAW COURSES IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Benito Nazari Anchorena, who was named by the Argentine Government to help in drawing up plans for the constitution and organization of the Universidad del litoral (Coast University), has submitted certain plans with particular application to law that show a decided practical tendency in the new education.

For example, two courses of Roman law that are usually given are now suppressed, because they furnish material chiefly to the scholar, rather than to the lawyer of the future, who must study the genesis, development and present state of the national institutions, and make comparisons between them and the institutions of the most advanced nations.

The plan of Dr. Nazari Anchorena substitutes, therefore, a course in the history of juridical institutions, which does not so much serve to suppress the study of Roman law as to impart to it a more precise character. In the same way, the courses in mining law have been withdrawn, because they have little application in a country like Argentina, where mining plays a small rôle. Rural legislation is to be subordinated into part of the program of administrative law.

Instead of the courses in international law Dr. Nazari Anchorena has offered a course in the history of diplomacy. This, he avers, is done because "it is more useful to know how international conflicts have been settled through diplomacy than to learn more or less ingenious theories which have had no decisive effect in settling the conflicts."

In order to put some order into the greatly congested course of administrative law, the author of the plan has divided this department into the branches of municipal, railroad, industrial, labor and federal law. The study of ethics has been insisted upon as a means of connecting the profession with the relations it must have to civic life. An interesting point is the doctor's insistence also upon the student's thorough acquaintance with

English first of all, and then, respectively, with French, Italian or German. Argentine constitutional law is founded upon the English Common Law, whence the importance of that tongue; the great amount of legal lore in French renders that language second only to English in importance for the future lawyer.

JOURNALISM

Course at University of Oklahoma Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—Journalism as a profession of public service, rather than a mere business, is taught at the University of Oklahoma; in which the school of journalism, a distinct department of the institution, is entering its eighth year. Throughout the course the professional element, centering about the duties and responsibilities of the press, is emphasized.

Courses in journalism at the University of Oklahoma cover both editorial and business phases of newspaper and magazine work. Those in the editorial group are newspaper writing, newspaper editing, feature writing, editorial writing, history of journalism, comparative journalism, general information and reference, ethics and laws of the press, and special problems in journalism. Those in the business or administrative group are elements of printing, typography and presswork, elements of advertising, practice of advertising, technique of advertising, newspaper advertising, newspaper circulation, printing and newspaper costs, and newspaper business management.

Students are permitted to specialize in either editorial or business curricula, or in a combination of the two. The course, which is a part of the work leading to the bachelor of arts degree, extends over three years. A certificate in journalism in conjunction with the degree is given at the end of the course.

Instruction in journalism, as developed at the university, provides for a study of general subjects offered in the college of arts and sciences supplemented by professional or technical courses in the school of journalism. Approximately three-fourths of the student's time throughout his four years is occupied with fundamental or cultural studies; the remainder is given to studies and practice intended to enable him to hold a position in the profession.

The journalistic courses themselves, with the exception of several lecture courses which deal with the history or present status of the press, are planned to include a maximum of practice, both for the sake of fixing the elements taught and for the sake of self-expression on the part of students.

Thus, in newspaper writing, students are given almost daily assignments, not merely in campus reporting, but in the gathering of local city news, which is printed in a regular newspaper where the student can see it. In newspaper editing, students in turn take charge of the editorial work of the Daily Transcript of Norman, making assignments to student reporters, editing copy, writing headlines and "making up" the pages.

Practical work in advertising and newspaper administration is being worked out in the same manner. Soliciting and writing of advertising copy become a part of the daily work, the practice being obtained through the university publications, the local city daily and the Oklahoma Advertising Bureau, an enterprise of the press association, which occupied quarters in the school.

To avoid the tendency toward becoming merely a trade school, journalism is held up as a profession, not as a craft. To create a professional consciousness of a high order constant emphasis is laid upon the history and traditions of the press, the place the press occupies in modern society, and the opportunities and responsibilities of the working journalist. At no time in the course is the student allowed to lose sight of the higher duty of the press.

In its teaching of journalism the school has had the support and co-operation of the newspapers of Oklahoma. Though at the beginning some editors looked askance at the experiment, there are none now who do not admit that the school is a practical venture.

Graduates and students of the school have occupied positions of all sorts on Oklahoma newspapers, and with few exceptions have succeeded in their work. Several have become publishers on their own account. Others have gone into adjoining or distant states.

The larger newspapers of Oklahoma, with constantly changing personnel, have standing orders with the school of journalism to send them students who show promise. Other publications send repeated appeals to the school for reporters, desk men and advertising solicitors.

H. H. Herbert, director of the school, holds degrees from the universities of Illinois and Wisconsin, and has been with the school since its establishment. Russell Monroe, of the University of Missouri, has just been appointed assistant professor and will have charge of courses in printing, advertising, and newspaper management. Willard H. Campbell, instructor, has classes in advertising and conducts the university news service, including the weekly University and Editor, a trade paper and news sheet which goes to all the newspapers in the State. Miss Grace E. Ray, assistant in journalism, is editor of the University of Oklahoma Magazine and the Oklahoma Weekly, both publications of the school, and assists in the beginning courses. Both Mr. Campbell and Miss Ray are graduates of the Oklahoma school.

THE HOME FORUM

The Cedars of Lebanon

The rain clouds had been blown away and had been succeeded by a sky of brightest blue. . . I had a most delightful ride amidst terraces piled one above another and planted with olive and mulberry trees, and through Alpine scenery of the greatest beauty and grandeur. Above me rose the snowy peaks of Lebanon, and beneath me spread the boundless expanse of the Mediterranean, with the white houses of Tripoli glimmering in the sunlight amongst the stately palms. About mid-day I reached the village of Eden. I at once engaged a boy as guide to the cedars.

As I ascended, the scenery became more wild and magnificent. I continued for some time along the edge of a deep gorge, through which a foaming torrent found its way to the sea. As I gazed downwards I saw on all sides, perched upon almost inaccessible rocks or nesting amongst trees on the mountain slopes, neat villages with their white houses sparkling in the sun. The sound of a church bell rose from the valley—a sound then unusual in the East, as bells were forbidden except in the Christian parts of the Sultan's dominions, and one which I had not heard for many months. It awakened many memories, and in imagination carried me to far distant scenes and climes. Behind me rose abruptly the snow-covered summit of Lebanon. I thought that neither in Switzerland nor elsewhere had I beheld a prospect of such exquisite loveliness mingled with so much grandeur.

The cedars had been much reduced in number of late years. Ibrahim Pasha had cut down many—especially on the eastern side of the mountain—for the purpose of constructing his new barracks at Baalbek, as the Assyrian kings had done some three thousand years before to build their palaces at Nineveh. Those above Eden formed a group of I believe, fourteen or fifteen trees. At the time of my visit the snow almost descended to them, and their branches were sprinkled with that which had fallen the previous day. —From "Sir Henry Layard's Autobiography and Letters," edited by William M. Bruce.

The Stars

Only the stars remain to travelers' eyes
Unalterable; the waters change
their hue
Beneath the flattery of alien skies
From jade to silver and from bronze
to blue.

Sunrise and sunset spread their lovely
light
As slow as solemn music in the
North;
But southward, like a dart descends
the night,
And like a meteor the day breaks
forth.

—Alice Duer Miller.

Irving Rambles With Scott

One of my pleasant rambles with Scott, about the neighborhood of Abbotsford, was taken in company with Mr. William Laidlaw, the steward of his estate. This was a gentleman for whom Scott entertained a particular value. . .

As the day was showery, Scott was attended by one of his retainers, named Tommie Purdie, who carried his plaid, and who deserves especial mention. Sophia Scott used to call him her father's grand vizier, and she gave a playful account one evening, as she was hanging on her father's arm, of the consultations which he and Tommie used to have about matters relative to farming. Purdie was tenacious of his opinions, and he and Scott would have long disputes in front of the house as to something that was to be done on the estate, until the latter would abandon the ground and the argument, exclaiming, "Well, Tom, have it your own way."

After a time, however, Purdie would present himself at the door of the parlor, and observe, "I ha' been thinking over the matter, and upon the whole, I think I'll take your honor's advice."

Scott laughed heartily when this anecdote was told of him. . .

Our ramble this morning took us again up the Rhymers' Glen, and by Huntley Wood, and the silver waterfall overhanging with weeping birches and mountain ashes, those delicate and beautiful trees which grace the green shaws and burnisides of Scotland. The heather, too, that closely woven robe of Scottish landscape which covers the nakedness of its hills and mountains, tinted the neighborhood with soft and rich colors. As we ascended the glen, the prospects opened upon us; Melrose, with its towers and pinnacles, lay below; beyond was the Eildon hills, the Cowden Knowes, the Tweed, the Galla Water, and all the storied vicinity; the whole landscape varied by gleams of sunshine and driving showers.

Scott as usual took the lead. . . giving scraps of border rhymes and border stories; two or three times in the course of our walk there were drizzling showers, which I supposed would put an end to our ramble, but my companions trudged on as unconcerned as if it had been fine weather. At length, I asked whether we had not better seek some shelter. "True," said Scott, "I did not recollect that we were not accustomed to our Scottish mists. . ."

When the weather held up, we continued our walk until we came to a beautiful sheet of water, in the bosom of the mountain, called it I recollect right, the lake of Cauldshiel. Scott prided himself much upon this little Mediterranean sea in his dominions and hoped I was not too much occupied by our great lakes in America to relish it. He proposed to take me out to the centre of it, to a fine point of view; for which purpose we embarked in a small boat, which had been put on the lake by his neighbor, Lord Somerville. As I was about to step on board, I observed in large letters on one of the benches, "Search No. 2." I paused for a moment and repeated the inscription aloud, trying to recollect something I had heard or read to which it alluded. "Pshaw!" cried Scott, "it is only some of Lord Somerville's nonsense—get in!" In an instant scenes in the antiquary connected with "Search No. 1," flashed upon my mind. "Ah! I remember now," said I, and with a laugh took my seat, but adverted no more to the circumstance.

We had a pleasant row about the lake, which commanded some pretty scenery. . . —From "Crayon Miscellany," by Washington Irving.

Chopin's Imitative Talent

Chopin's imitative talent displayed itself, as the reader knows, in early youth, and increased so much in later years that the French actors, Boccage and Madame Dorval, declared that they had never seen anything of the kind so excellent before. Joseph Nowakowski, a fellow-student of Chopin, relates the following anecdote:—"When I visited Chopin in Paris, I asked him to introduce me to Kalkbrenner, Liszt, and Pizis. 'That is unnecessary,' answered Chopin, 'wait a moment, and I will present them to you, but each separately.' Then he sat down to the piano after the fashion of Liszt, played in his style and imitated all his movements to the life; after which he impersonated Pizis. The next evening I went to the theater with Chopin. He left his box for a short time, and turning round I saw Pizis beside me. I thought it was Chopin, and I laughingly clasped him on the shoulder, exclaiming, 'leave off



Rothenburg, Bavaria

The Towered City of Rothenburg

The history of Rothenburg leads us farther back than that of Nuremberg, for it was originally a stronghold held by the Franks against the Suebians. As early as the beginning of the tenth century, it was the residence of the Frankish dukes. Later it was in the possession of the counts of Rothenburg, and [still later] the Hohenstaufens came into possession. Here resided Frederick the Rich, who accompanied Barbarossa to Rome. In 1251 Conrad IV pawned the city to the Hohenlohes, but it soon paid off the pledge itself.

Frederick Barbarossa made the city an imperial possession, but not until a hundred years later, in 1274, was its freedom confirmed by Rudolf of Hapsburg. From this time on, the city enjoyed great prosperity. It added to its territory by purchasing the estates of impoverished nobles, which it let to its citizens. During the fourteenth century the walls, the double bridge over the Tauber, and the Jakobskirche were built. The great Burgomaster Heinrich Topler was the moving spirit in much of the town's progress. . .

In the sixteenth century the humanist movement found fertile ground here. . . The preaching of the Reformation began here in 1519, and in 1525 the city was the centre of the Franconian Peasant War, which saw its end in the market-place of Rothenburg. The old order triumphed, and it was not until the young patriots, who had sat under the teaching of Luther and Melancthon in the University of Wittenberg, came into power that the Reformation was introduced in 1544. . .

In the completeness of its picture of a medieval town, Rothenburg has no peer in Europe. Its ring wall is complete and still defensible, according to the military standards of the time when it was constructed. It is guarded by twenty-eight towers, besides several of the earlier walls still standing inside the town. When to these are added the towers of the churches and the Rathaus, the result is a skyline as picturesque as that of a Cas-sionne or San Gimignano.

Within the walls still stands the medieval town. There are no modern buildings there. All repairs or new buildings must be carried out under the direction of a building commission, and in harmony with the surrounding structures. Thus the artistic picture is destined to be lasting. —Frank Roy Fraple in "Little Pilgrimages Among Bavarian Inns."

The Walker in Italy

Central Italy is a paradise for the walker. I mean the district between

Rome and Bologna, Pisa and Ancona, with Perugia for its headquarters, the place where so many of the walking tours of Umbria, Tuscany, and the Marches can be ended, or begun. The "olive-sandalled Apennine" is a land always of great views, and at frequent intervals of enchanting detail. It is a land of hills and mountains, unenclosed, open in all directions to the wanderer at will, unlike some British mountain game preserves. And, even in the plains, the peasant, unlike some south-English farmers, never orders you off his ground, nor even out of his olive grove or vineyard. Only the vineyards in the suburbs of large towns are concealed, reasonably enough, between high white walls. The peasants are kind and generous to the wayfarer. I walked alone in those parts with great success before I knew more than twenty words of Italian. The pleasure of losing your way on those hills leads to a push over broken ground to a glimmer of light that proves to come from some lonely farmstead, with the family gathered round the burning brands. . . They will, without bargain or demur, gladly show you the way across the brushwood moor, till the lights of Gubbio are seen beckoning down in the valley beneath. And Italian towns when you enter them, though it be at midnight, are still half awake, and every one volunteers in the search to find you bed and board.

April and May are the best walking months for Italy. Carry water in a flask, for it is sometimes ten miles from one well to the next that you may chance to find. A siesta in the shade for three or four hours in the midday heat, to the tune of cicada and nightingale, is not the least pleasant part of all; and that means early starting and night walking at the end, both very good things. The stars out there rule the sky more than in England, big and lustrous with the honor of having shone upon the ancients and been named by them. On Italian mountain tops we stand on naked, pagan earth, under the heaven of Lucretius:

"Luna, dies, et nox, et noctis signa severa."

The chorus-ending from Aristophanes, raised every night from every ditch that drains into the Mediterranean, hoarse and primeval as the raven's croak, is one of the grandest tunes to walk by. Or on a night in May, one can walk through the too rare Italian forests for an hour on end and never be out of hearing of the nightingale's song. —From "Clio, and Other Essays," by George Macaulay Trevelyan.

Excellence

All excellence of every kind is but variety of truth.—Washington Allston

Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN Jacob bargained with Esau for the latter's birthright, he did so because he believed that Esau had something by right of birth which he himself was denied. Mankind has been loath to relinquish its respect for the privileges and the handicaps that seem to come to a man by virtue of human parentage. Power through birth has very naturally led to pride in birth. Pride of ancestry, of family, and pride in name have very often resulted in a satisfaction not so much in the nobility of the attainments of a family, as in their superiority to the attainments and privileges of the so-called common people.

In the same way the world has given men a so-called physical and mental birthright. It has yielded power to heredity, to disposition, to finite brain. This one may seem to have as his ancestor some sinful trait, that one a so-called physical defect. Another may have come into the world deficient, apparently, in other ways, and destined to a life without hope.

Now while the world has come to see more and more clearly that it is an inalienable right of a man to be born free in person, it is only beginning to see that it is equally man's inalienable right and his experience to be born free physically and mentally. To such as are struggling against a seeming human birthright of disease or limitation of any sort, Christian Science comes with a joyous, healing message. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in speaking on a text of the apostle Paul, "When we understand man's true birthright, that he is 'born, not . . . of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God,' we shall understand that man is the offspring of Spirit and not of the flesh; recognize him through spiritual, and not material laws; and regard him as spiritual, and not material. His sonship, referred to in the text, is his spiritual relation to Deity: it is not, then, a personal gift, but is the order of divine Science. The apostle urges upon our acceptance this great fact: 'But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God.' Mortals will lose their sense of mortality—disease, sickness, sin, and death—in the proportion that they gain the sense of man's spiritual pre-existence as God's child; as the offspring of good, and not of God's opposite—evil, or a fallen man." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 181.) That is to say, man's true birthright is from God, or Mind. Now Webster defines birthright as "any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by right of birth." Then if man's birthright is of God, Mind, he must be born of God, not of a mortal, and be entitled only to that which comes from such an origin.

But the eyes claiming to see matter testify that man is born of human parents. However, Christian Science, being scientific, does not arrive at truth through the witness of the senses. It will be remembered that Jesus said, "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again," and that Paul said, "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." The Bible teaches that God created all that was created, and that His creation was finished. Christian Science, consistent with the Bible, declares God as Spirit, as infinite Mind, infinite Life, infinite good. Then He has created nothing corporeal, nothing dull in mind, nothing inanimate, nothing evil. The infinite cannot give birth to the finite; perfection cannot become the father of imperfection. God's infinitude makes any further creation impossible; His perfection makes impossible any fallen state of being.

Further, the Bible insists that man is the son of God, born of Spirit. He is the image and likeness of the absolutely Holy One. Christian Science, consistent with the Bible, teaches that man is the idea of Mind, inseparable from Mind, inheriting and reflecting all of Mind's qualities.

Then whence insanity, blindness, stupidity, deformity, evil? There can be only the one infinite answer of infinite Spirit, that these things have no real existence, because Spirit cannot give them birth. These seeming realities are but the supposed opposite of the truth, the contradiction of fact. They are born, then, of a lie, for their father is a lie, as Christ Jesus emphatically pointed out, and proved. Man born of the flesh is a mortal man, the counterfeit of the true man who is not seen by mortal eyes any more than God, or Principle, is seen. He is not the likeness, but the unlikeness of God. His mortality reflects not truth but error, the supposed absence of immortality. But infinity, being all the presence there is, cannot be absent. Mrs. Eddy puts it clearly on page 287 of Science and Health, where she says, "We call the absence of Truth, error. Truth and error are unlike. In Science, Truth is divine, and the infinite God can have no unlikeness. Did God, Truth, create error? No! 'Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?'"

Then man is the son of God, and as such born free indeed. By birth he is entitled to good only. His only ancestry is Spirit, without spot, God, divine intelligence, is his father and his mother, his infinite relative, and therefore his only relative. Then he can hunger and thirst for nothing but

righteousness. It would be impossible for him to possess disease, deformity, or undesirable characteristics as his inheritance. He cannot be less than completely intelligent, for no son of God is born dull. No man has more or less of good than he, for all there is in God and His idea. As Mrs. Eddy sums it up, "His birthright is dominion, not subjection." (Science and Health, p. 518.)

With joy and confidence, then, secure in his birthright, man goes forward to prove his spiritual reality. So Jacob, when he perceived his real birthright, went forward to see not a human brother whom he had cheated and feared, but the spiritual idea, the son of God. This birthright one can never bargain for, steal, or give away. It is as present as God, infinite Mind, is present. It is man's divine privilege to possess it. And always, because of His inseparability from His idea, the Father goes out to meet the Son. Mind is forever with its idea, or offspring, to whom He has already given all that He has, guiding him onward by "the brightness of his glory."

On the Russian Frontier

At the very moment when the traveler at the frontier takes the Russian railway train, there are three things which meet him like messages from a strange world: the language, which, with its rich and soft melody, has not the least resemblance to any of the Western-European tongues; the alphabet, of which some of the characters are new to us and others have a different meaning than in ours (as, for instance, H is used for N); and finally a computation of time, which tears you away from your customary almanac by rolling the time back for twelve days, and thereby burns the bridge to the civilization of Western and Southern Europe. —From "Impressions of Russia," by George Brandes.

This Is No Home for the Sea-Gull

Far from the loud sea beaches
Where he goes fishing and crying,
Here in the inland garden
Why is the sea-gull flying?

Fresh is the river water,
And quiet among the rushes;
This is no home for the sea-gull
But for the rooks and thrushes.

High on the sea-cliff ledges
The white gulls are trooping and crying,
Here among rooks and roses,
Why is the sea-gull flying?
—From "Underwoods," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920

EDITORIALS

Subsidies for Country Physicians

ONE of the latest open indications of the attempt to nationalize one school of medicine is the proposal that subsidies shall be granted by the state to physicians in the rural districts. Otherwise, it is said, many such doctors could not profitably continue their practice under the new conditions in country communities. In his preface to "Heartbreak House," Bernard Shaw declares that, before the war, "the registered doctors and surgeons were hard put to it to compete with the unregistered." This has been the seeming state of things, not only in Great Britain, but in the United States and other parts of the world. The plan for industrial insurance in England was intended, in part, as a remedy for this condition. Already, however, many of the doctors themselves are clamoring there for a change in the law and a very thorough nationalization of the whole practice of medicine. It is interesting to see in America the steady increase in the number of physicians regularly employed by large corporations and supported by stipulated deductions from the wages of the employees. The granting of a subsidy to village doctors would be an extension of the theory of the whole scheme for industrial medicine, an extension under governmental auspices. In other words, just as the "company doctor" is now guaranteed a certain amount, whether his services are required by any individual employee or not, so the village doctor or the community doctor would be guaranteed his stipend. The stipulated amount which each person should pay, instead of coming from wages, as in the industrial scheme, would simply come from the taxes. Obviously, when a man is thus regularly paid whether he performs any service or not, there is little incentive for his best endeavor.

The report which has been submitted to the New Zealand Minister for Public Health by the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association is similar to the plans which are being publicly urged in New York and other parts of the United States. Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, is one of those advocating the education of the public to a point where greater extensions of governmental medicine will be possible. The whole campaign of publicity, in America at least, is to state a plan enthusiastically through the newspapers, through magazines, through talks to clubs of both men and women, and through every other possible channel, and then to follow up this propaganda with carefully-drawn bills presented to the various legislatures. Many times the propaganda is so inserted in the newspapers and other periodicals as to seem to be impartial news with no subtle intentions behind it. Such publicity, though simple at first, is persistently followed by amplified suggestions.

Fifty years ago John Hay wrote in his "Castilian Days" that, "whether it be from their more regular and active lives, or from their being unable to pay for medical attendance, the poorer classes suffer less from sickness than their betters." If this could be said of Spain, how much more can it be said of the rural districts in the United States, despite the specious propaganda that is being circulated to the contrary! A system of medical control in rural communities, such as would be set up by subsidies from the State, would lead to some such condition as John Hay tells of when he continues: "It is taken as so entirely a matter of course that a patient must die, that the law of the land imposed a heavy fine upon physicians who did not bring a priest on their second visit." That is to say, both state religion and state medicine lead to stagnation of effort. Still greater freedom of action is what is necessary for the public health, whether in rural communities or elsewhere.

Statistics are interesting, but never quite conclusive, especially when they are gathered by the very ones who are intent on proving a certain point through using them. Thus the governmental arrangements for collecting data on the subject of public health were just the first steps toward the later goal of national medication. Of the whole scheme for medical monopoly, Bernard Shaw says in the same preface already quoted: "We taught Prussia this religion; and Prussia bettered our instruction so effectively that we presently found ourselves confronted with the necessity of destroying Prussia to prevent Prussia destroying us." The United States has not learned the lesson of the war if it establishes a bureaucratic system of medical treatment in rural communities as well as in cities, far beyond the most "efficient" of German methods. The so-called efficiency, which is not real efficiency at all, will have to give way to really democratic liberty if there is to be true progress. Statistics will have to be impartially collected to be of real use to the world, and will have to take into account many things in connection with health besides constantly changing medical theories. Rural communities will do well, therefore, to be wary of statistics which may be quoted to them to induce them to submit to the control of one school of medicine, through a system of subsidized physicians, or otherwise. Impressively-quoted figures never need to be taken at their face value, for the interpretation of those figures, even in case they are correct, is a matter for the individual. There are certainly two or more sides to the question as to the wisdom of any proposed nationalization of medicine. Thus, although those who are so zealously supporting nationalization are undoubtedly actuated by what they think is best, they are bound to encounter considerable alert opposition which they should not try merely to stifle. They themselves can learn much from those who intelligently differ from them on the whole subject.

Spanish Socialism

THE importance of the decision reached at the recent Socialist Congress held in Madrid, regarding the international affiliations of the Spanish Socialists, may easily be

underestimated. By a majority of 8269 votes to 5016, the congress decided to transfer its allegiance from the Second to the Third International, thus definitely throwing in its lot with the extremists.

For many years past, those who knew anything about Socialism in Spain have been accustomed, and quite justly so, to regard the Spanish Socialist as of no great moment as a factor in world politics. It was recognized that, although many years had passed since Socialism had been first introduced into Spain, it had remained very much of a theory, and that, even when the Spanish Socialist had made his theories practical, he had always maintained a curious isolation as far as the outside world was concerned. In a word, Spanish Socialism existed, but the lone figure of Pablo Iglesias in the Cortes, until recently the only Socialist member of that body, was a just measure of its hold upon the country. Within the last year or so, however, Spanish Socialism has developed a very considerable activity, and when a Socialist Congress was held in Madrid, some eight months ago, it was clear that the Spanish Socialist was determined to abandon his isolation, and to join forces with the Socialist movement throughout the world.

At that congress, after much discussion, a decision was reached to adhere to the Second International, in preference to the Third, that is to say, to the more moderate program adopted at Berne last year, rather than to the entirely revolutionary program adopted at Moscow. Thus the moderate element appeared to have won. From the first, however, the opinion was freely expressed by those who were familiar with the situation that it would not be long before this vote was reversed. The Madrid Socialists, a particularly influential group, showed themselves strongly in favor of the Third International, whilst, whatever international affiliation was finally decided upon, a split on the question as to whether the party should resort to "orthodox methods" whenever such methods offered opportunity for betterment, or concentrate exclusively on a revolutionary program, seemed inevitable.

It was round this question that by far the most important discussion ranged at the congress in Madrid last June. "Does the Socialist Party understand," ran the eighth question on the program, "that its activities should be directed toward obtaining immediate benefits for the proletariat, as much directly from the employers, as by intervention with parliamentary deputations, without prejudice to the work of striving to bring about the social revolution, the only way by which the classes may gain their total emancipation, or does the party think that its efforts should be directed only toward this last?" This question, of course, really involved the issue of the Third or the Fourth International, and when the majority report of the committee appointed to consider the matter favored withdrawal from the Second International and unconditional adherence to the Third, it was a decision, of course, in favor of entirely revolutionary methods. This majority report it was which was finally adopted by the substantial majority indicated above. The Spanish Socialist has, therefore, thrown in his lot with extremism. What effect the decision will have in Spain or beyond her borders it is too early to say, but one thing is certain, that it is no longer possible to ignore Spanish Socialism as a political factor.

International Postal Congress

THE forthcoming International Postal Congress, which is to meet in Madrid, in October, promises to be as interesting as it will undoubtedly be important. It is the first congress of the kind to be held since the beginning of the war, and it will be called upon to deal with conditions vastly different from those that obtained immediately prior to the outbreak of the great struggle in 1914.

As far as can be seen at present, the chief point for discussion will be the question whether or not the international rate of postage shall be increased so as to bring it into line with the increased domestic rates which already obtain in so many countries. The views of the French delegates are already known to be strongly in favor of such increases. Indeed, a table of increased rates has already been prepared by a special committee in Paris, according to which the rate would be about double what it was before the war. Thus the French delegates propose that the new rate for letters, within the international postal union, shall be 50 centimes or its equivalent in foreign money, for letters up to 20 grams in weight; whilst the rate for post cards would be 25 centimes. The French view, however, by no means finds general acceptance, for there is, it would appear, a very strong body of opinion opposed to any abandonment of those cheap rates the achievement of which cost so much effort and resulted in such great increases in international correspondence.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the profit on its postal rates is very far from being the only profit, or even the most important profit, which a nation derives from its foreign correspondence. The effect of cheap and rapid correspondence on business is incalculable, and an increased postal revenue, accompanied by a large falling off in correspondence, would not necessarily mean an actual gain to the country as a whole. However, the threshing out of this issue may well be left to Madrid. It is not likely that any aspect of the matter will remain unventilated when the question comes up for discussion in the Spanish capital in October.

Cooperation as the Square Deal

JUDGE NATHAN L. MILLER, who is one of the candidates for Governor in the State of New York, has been saying some wise things on the subject of cooperation. In his first speech after being nominated, delivered at a farmers' outing at Weedsport, he discussed the need of working out cooperative activity on the basis of a square deal to all concerned. Of course, the phrase, "square deal," is reminiscent of Roosevelt Republicanism. It falls naturally enough from Judge Miller's lips, because Judge Miller is a progressive of the Roosevelt sort. He is one of the men who worked earnestly at the Republican National Convention in Chicago this year to get Mr. Hoover's name prominently before the delegates.

Whether or no he proves himself able to win the votes of the people of New York State as a candidate for Governor, what he is saying to New Yorkers is of interest because of the ideas for which he stands.

His references to cooperation are worth noting because they include consideration for the consumers as well as the producers. There has been altogether too much talk of cooperation and cooperative associations, when only a limited form of cooperation has been intended. Cooperation amongst farmers, for instance, that shall enable them to produce and distribute their products economically, at the same time that it binds them mutually to such price standards and exactions as shall insure a swelling profit, is not the sort of cooperation that can have great interest for people in the mass. That sort of cooperation does not concern itself particularly with the popular advantage. The only way in which cooperative activity of that sort can be made truly worthy of the name is to insure that its purpose shall not be merely the advantage of the farmers who undertake it, but that it shall aim equally at benefit for those to whom its products are to be supplied. Of course, cooperative societies that carry the idea out in this fashion must get away from the vicious notion of charging "all that the traffic will bear." But in the long run they will lose nothing by throwing that notion overboard, except the harvest of opposition and animosity which retention of it slowly but surely develops.

Judge Miller, apparently, has seen this thing in a true light. The interests of the consumer and producer are held in common, he says. He is sure that it will not help to solve the problem to allow antagonisms to grow up between the two. The consumer must understand that his own interests lie in giving the producer sufficient profit to stimulate production. The producer must understand that the right to cooperation involves the obligation not to oppress.

Thus much of wisdom and the square deal. It has a welcome sound.

A Farmer in the Cabinet

WHEN labor-saving machinery was being introduced into the rice fields of the southern part of the United States, years ago, it was discovered that the southern rice kernel, then common, was too soft to withstand the machine process, and much of the grain was broken. What was needed was rice of a round flinty kernel. James Wilson was the Secretary of Agriculture in those days. With his characteristic comprehension and initiative, he sent experts to the Far East, to make a study of the rice that was grown in that part of the world. They brought back just what the American situation demanded. Under Mr. Wilson's direction, its growth was undertaken in this country, and the difficulty that had been encountered with the earlier sort of rice was overcome. Particularly through Mr. Wilson's interest in the matter, as the government's agricultural expert, the American rice growers were enabled to grow as much rice in a year as 400 Chinese growers usually produced.

It was activities of this sort that made James Wilson of Iowa a great Secretary of Agriculture. It was such methods of dealing with agricultural problems of a developing country that kept him in a Cabinet position longer than any other man who had ever served. Before his day the Cabinet record for long tenure was held by Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gallatin entered the Cabinet of President Jefferson as Secretary of the Treasury, on May 14, 1801, and served there for almost thirteen years. Nobody equaled this long term in a Cabinet position until Mr. Wilson was intrusted with the agriculture portfolio by President McKinley, almost a century later. Secretary Wilson's terms of office aggregated sixteen years. When he took over the department in 1897, he found the work carried on by about 2500 employees, with an appropriation of about \$3,275,000. Before he left, the department activities had been developed until almost 15,000 employees were required to carry them on, and the appropriations were in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000.

There is no question that this work was a great work. The country had broadly developed. Farmers, however, had not kept pace with the general developments, either in their special training or in the systematization of their efforts. Aided by the Department of Agriculture, as Secretary Wilson administered it, farmers learned to work their farms more intelligently. They got more varied products, and far heavier crops than formerly. Under his régime, crops of the United States made new records both for quality and value. Concurrent activities of great worth were also developed. It was through the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Wilson that the good roads movement in the United States took definite form. The realization had come that good roads were essential, if farmers, having raised bumper crops, were to be enabled to get those crops profitably marketed. Moreover, as meteorological conditions were felt to be largely contributory to the success of farming, the activities of the weather bureau were undertaken and were carried to such a degree of informative value that experts trained by it were soon in demand in other countries. When it was realized that the forests of the United States were rapidly disappearing, the Department of Agriculture, through its forest service, began training men in forestry and cooperating with private owners in reforestation and preserving trees. In the testing and replenishment of soils, the care of animals, the use of fertilizers, the study of farm management, the marketing and distribution of farm and non-manufactured food products, the Department of Agriculture became of active assistance to individuals and groups of people throughout the country. That its publications gave information that was in demand seems to be clearly indicated by the fact that in 1897, when Mr. Wilson took charge, there were perhaps 500 requests per week for department publications, but before his term was over, the requests of that sort numbered over 50,000 per week, and the copies of department publications distributed while he was at the head numbered over 225,000,000.

James Wilson was an effective Secretary of Agriculture because he was an efficient farmer. His 1200-acre farm in Tama County, Iowa, was said to be the best-

run farm in that whole broad State at the time he accepted President McKinley's call to Washington. He had been director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and a professor of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. A native of Scotland, he had been in the United States since 1851, most of that time in Iowa, although his parents first settled in Connecticut. He got his schooling in the public schools of Iowa and at the state college there. He went to the Legislature, was elected to the speakership, represented his district in Congress for eight years, but was first, last, and all the time a farmer. Though his record was not all clear, for he had to stand the burden of criticism and censure in such matters as the Ballinger-Pinchot affair and the meat inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry, on the whole, the work of Secretary Wilson was a great work. His record of achievement at the head of his Department met a country's need and will stand as his monument.

Editorial Notes

NEVER before, surely, has so much been said about the beauty of the earth at an anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain as was said this year by Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband. "The beauty of the earth is within the purview of geography," was his subject. Speaking of his own experience, he related that for years he was "employed in exploring the region where three empires meet, where the Himalaya, the Hindu Kush and the mountains which form the roof of the world converge. I had to report on the extent to which it afforded a barrier against the advance of Russia toward India, and where in it would lie the most appropriate boundary between India and Russia; between India and China, and between Russia and China." But he contends that what he learned of the beauties of the region has more value to men in general than its utility as a military barrier, and should be reckoned as geography. His is a refreshing point of view.

"THE price of a sundae—twenty-five cents." The campaign fund slogan of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, candidate at the primaries for nomination for United States Senator from New York on the Republican and Prohibition tickets, is astonishingly modest and refreshing after the noise and recrimination concerning the alleged "slush funds" of both Republican and Democratic presidential nominees. And the simile of the sundae is not only neat but nice, in the true sense of the word, for a prohibition candidate.

MISS LENA ASHWELL's experimental scheme for giving wholesome recreation in parts of London where there is a lack of it, seems thoroughly sound. The plays are mostly good modern plays which have been found to appeal to the public, and there is the Shakespeare attraction as well. It is not a commercial undertaking; if successful, it will pay its way and pay the artists as well, or rather better than if they were engaged in a theater. The performances are to take place in town halls, not ideal places for acting, but, as Miss Ashwell says, the drawback of the absence of scenery can be overcome by the use of curtains. The fact is drawbacks are not going to be allowed to discourage anybody behind or before the footlights, supposing there are footlights. Miss Ashwell means John Citizen to enjoy himself, and enjoy himself he certainly will, scenery or no scenery!

PASSPORTS have been requested of the United States Government by the members of a special mission to Soviet Russia, named by the Socialist Party at its convention in May. Although such a group on such a trip of investigation might be expected to be prejudiced in advance in favor of the Soviet régime, the reaction of Mr. Bertrand Russell to Bolshevik Russia suggests that the group of four investigators, all of them able men, may bring out a report of conditions which may be relied upon. Furthermore, there seems no just reason for refusal of passports. Other nations have permitted representatives to enter Russia, and, surely, the United States has every reason to obtain the maximum of information on Bolshevism and its rule.

WITH a hardihood amounting almost to recklessness, directors of the London Covent Garden opera decided to dispense with the "star." The first "starless" season has just terminated, and not without success. Now, with a star in the cast, it is generally regarded as mattering little who produced, mounted, costumed, wrote or composed the opera, or who else appeared in the cast. Public attention is for the star alone. And even should the star restrict the season's repertory to a few maudlin and antiquated operas, as stars frequently did, it still mattered little, since the star himself or herself was really all that mattered. So the courage of the directors in dethroning these monarchs of the operatic stage was nothing less than revolutionary. Should the revolution be established and extended to succeeding seasons, it is obvious that other, and doubtless equally artistic, elements in opera will have an opportunity of displaying themselves.

TWO California papers, in commenting on the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, make a point worth remembering, perhaps, when they claim that more credit for the suffrage victory belongs to the states which voted early for ratification than to Tennessee, which held off to the last and only became the thirty-sixth and deciding state after a stubborn fight.

THOUGH it appears that there is some reason for the rumors that foretell lawlessness in Scotland because of the delays in land settlement, still surely there are powerful arguments other than the point of the sword to produce reasonable acceleration of proceedings. The difficulties of the Board of Agriculture are no doubt great, but they are not such as to excuse the state of affairs described by the Marquis of Graham, representing the landowners, who says he is heartbroken by the awful procrastination, or by the Rev. Malcolm MacCallum, representing the landless, who states that scores of applications have been under consideration for the last nine years.